Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,528. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1894.—12 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE FIGHT AGAINST QUAY

Philadelphians Tired of Being Ruled by His Man Martin.

THEY HAVE BORNE IT LONG ENOUGH

Their Patience Completely Exhausted by a Succession of Outrages Extending Over Many Years.

A REGIME OF FRAUD AND BRUTALITY

Glances at the City's Political History in Recent Times—The Work of Repeaters.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 30.—The City of Brotherly Love, once dominated by pious Quakers inspired by lofty motives of patriotism, is now ruled by men whose first claim to public notice was that they "slugged" their fellow-citizens.

Reference is made to "Dave" Martin and the bands of corruptionists who have on various occasions driven citizens from voting places to make room for repeaters.

The ward "combine," which controls the politics of this city absolutely, was shown up in yesterday's New-York Times, but the despotism under which the Pennsylvania citizens live and pay taxes, and the beginnings of revolt by those citizens, as portrayed in this paper, exhibited but a single phase of the situation in this city.

The chief evil under which the city suffers is not that Quay has come to Philadelphia, and proceeded to nominate a Mayor over the heads of the million and some hundred thousands of people whose home is in the Quaker City. It is not that the boss has seen fit to give his orders to a man of the stripe of "Dave" Martin, whose early life as a ward "tough" well fitted him to be an agent for Quay; nor that Martin in making known these orders has used the ward "combine" as his mouthpiece. All these things are but one incident in the oppression of the city by Quay and his assistants.

It may be that Quay felt called upon to take the course indicated because of gratitude to corporations or individuals who had done him favors, although he is not noted for exhibiting gratitude for favors.

It may be that he felt called upon to take this course because he thought it was necessary or advisable for the advancement of his own individual schemes. It may be that he thought it would be pleasant and profitable to him, politically, to own a Mayor of Philadelphia during the next four years. The Mayor who will be elected on the third Thursday in February will be in office as the head of the City Government and enjoying enormous power during the next Presidential campaign. To a man who desires to control to any extent national as well as State and municipal politics, it will be of some advantage to have among his hired men the head of the government of so large a city as Philadelphia. What the control of New-York City would be to Thomas C. Platt, or any other man who desired to control New-York's influence, Philadelphia is to Pennsylvania. It is a bulwark which no boss who desires to continue his rule can afford to leave in the hands of the enemy.

But whatever may have been Mr. Quay's reason for directing "Dave" Martin to nominate Boies Penrose, it is not this incident which lies at the root of the feeling against Quay. The protest against Penrose is regarded as simply one evidence that the people are waking up to the fact that, under the present system of politics in this city, they have lost control of their own affairs.

It Is a Long Story.

How all this came about is a long story. Under the system of management and organization in the Republican Party, which rules this city by large figures, this condition of things is a natural result. The "combine," as it stands to-day, is self-perpetuating. The machinery of the party is such that it may be self-perpetuating. Added to this, the fact that the average Philadelphia voter has for years been altogether too much inclined to consider his duties as a citizen, satisfied when he has voted for the regular party candidate on election day, is the other responsible cause for the present evils.

The system of organization of the Republican Party in this city is what is known here as the "division" system. The Republicans of New-York, in their recent reorganization of their party, have adopted many of the features which prevail here. The "division" in Philadelphia corresponds to the election districts in New-York City. It is the unit of the political organization. But the election law here is different from the one in New-York, and is so constructed that there is no provision for equal representation of the two great parties in the management of elections.

The election law makes the Election Boards as distinctively partisan as did the law in New-York before the Non-Partisan Elections bill was passed, about a year ago. This fact, coupled with the fact that the political control is in the hands of unscrupulous men in many sections of the city, has made it as easy to perpetrate crimes against the ballot as it ever was in the widely-advertised "Divver" district in New-York. In all discussions of politics and crimes against the ballot, the good people here cannot help remembering that "Dave" Martin, who is Quay's right-hand man, and is the man recognized by rich and poor, good and bad, old and young, as the political leader in the majority party, acquired experience in his earlier days as a leader of repeaters, a corrupter of the ballot, a brutal, bulldozing, unscrupulous ward politician.

That the decent people in the Republican Party here tolerate his leadership is now pointed out by the helpless citizen as evidence of the low esteem in which the franchise is held, even by the better class of citizens. Doubtless this is due to thoughtless inactivity, but it exists just the same.

Easy to Perpetrate Frauds.

The election law makes it easy to perpetrate frauds against the ballot. The Election Boards are elected in each "division." The people are entitled, under the law, to elect each year, at the February election, one Judge of Elections, two Inspectors of Elections, and one Assessor of Elections. Their terms are for one year. Provision is made by law that the Inspectors shall not be of the same political party. Provision is also made by law that the Judge of Election is to be of the political party having a majority of the voters in the "division." Each voter is allowed to vote for one Inspector only. The Judge and the Inspectors in each "division" form a Board of Election Officers.

It is the Assessor's business to make up the list of voters, a process which is done in New-York through the Registration Boards. In making up this list, the Assessor is required to make a house-to-house visitation twice each year, beginning on the first Monday in May and the first Monday in December. He is required by law to make a list of all qualified voters, bona-fide residents of his "division," with the date when he visited each dwelling house. The voters must be grouped by streets, alleys, or courts. This list is known as the "original list."

The Assessor is required to make duplicate copies and send one to the County Commissioners and post the other at the place where the election is to be held. He is also obliged to add to this "original list" the names of such voters as personally make application to him. He is also required to be present at his own place of residence for two days for the purpose of making these corrections. He is then required to send to the County Commissioners copies of his revised list.

Registration Frauds.

Great frauds have been perpetrated under this system. In some of the corrupt wards Assessors have padded the lists beyond recognition. A few years ago this was carried to such an extent that the name of a dog belonging to a voter was put down on the lists. The names of men long since dead have been put upon the Assessors' original lists, until the original list might well stand for a transcript of the names taken from the gravestones in the nearest cemetery.

Of course, when the list has been posted, if people familiar with the population in a given "division," and having some regard for decency and honesty in such matters, have taken interest enough to scrutinize it carefully, some of these frauds have been detected. But the trouble has been that the Assessor has been able to plead that he was reliably informed, as he supposed, that the names on the list were those of legal voters. Punishment for this crime has been very rare.

The Judges and Inspectors have assistants on election day. The Judges receive as compensation $5 a day for three days, namely, election day and the day succeeding and the day preceding. Inspectors are paid $5 each for services on election day only. Each Inspector is allowed a clerk, who also gets $5. Assessors are paid $5.50 a day, and they are allowed eight days for the May and seven days for the December assessment.

With a partisan election machinery and a sufficient number of unscrupulous politicians directing things, frauds on the ballot have been perpetrated by wholesale. From time to time, when these frauds have become so glaring that decent people could stand it no longer, there have been revolts, and there are men in this city who have been so aggressive on these occasions that they have strings of from fifty to seventy repeaters' scalps at their belts.

Quay's Tools in Stripes.

The fact that a dozen or more rough characters from the lower wards have been compelled to wear stripes for a time has not terrified the followers of "Dave" Martin, and the moral effect of these convictions has not been very lasting. Frauds have been going on from year to year, all in the interests of the "combine," and to-day "Dave" Martin is intrenched behind a battlement which fraud has helped erect.

In The New-York Times of yesterday a brief reference was made to the cases of James Thompson and Joseph P. Kidd, who were convicted in the United States District Court in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania of obtaining fraudulent votes in the election held in this city in November, 1890. These cases are interesting for two or three reasons. They show, first, how frauds were perpetrated; second, how hard it is to secure convictions, and, third, how some of the men who are in the ward "combine" look lightly on a crime against the ballot.

There were three of these men convicted, but one of them, O'Neill, who was ill in prison, was pardoned, and died shortly afterward.

These men operated in the Sixteenth Division of the Third Ward. Harry Hunter is the Select Councilman and the member of the "combine" from that ward. The three men succeeded in returning about sixty or seventy fraudulent votes. They had a deliberate scheme by which they used the unvoted names on the Assessor's book. They inserted these names on the clerk's books in places kept purposely blank, sandwiched in between the names of actual voters. The three men were Judge and Inspectors of Election.

In those days each voter was numbered on the lists. Their method was to give out to actual voters the numbers, say, from one to ten in the order in which they voted. Then the eleventh man would be numbered fifteen, and then the next ten voters would be numbered properly and consecutively. Then there were four more blanks, and then the operation was repeated. At the close of the day the election officers had simply to go over the list, pick out the names of men who had not voted, insert them at the blank spaces, and put the ballots for their candidates into the returns. In this way the number of ballots corresponded to the number checked on the list. No man had voted twice, and the honest voter, who may have been the last man to vote, if he cared to notice his number and remember it, would have seen that his number corresponded with the total cast in the district. It was a clever scheme.

A Committee of Citizens.

It happened, however, that a committee of citizens had offered rewards in the year in question for the detection and conviction of those who might perpetrate crimes against the ballot, and it was this which was responsible for the arrest and indictment of the three conspirators.

The case dragged through the courts at great length. A number of prominent citizens, attorneys, and others interested themselves in pushing the prosecution. Harry Hunter, Select Councilman, member of the ward "combine" from the Third Ward, and the beneficiary of the fraud, and his friends, made a hard fight for the men. On the first trial the jury disagreed, standing ten for conviction and two for acquittal. On the second trial the men were convicted and duly sentenced.

It may be sympathy for their former associates, or the fact that, in view of the approaching election their services would be needed by the "combine," that has led a number of prominent members of the ward "combine" to start a movement recently to secure the release of these men from the penitentiary. Such a movement has been started, and the names of many men high in official positions in the City Government have been affixed to a petition to President Cleveland asking for their pardon. The men were convicted in a United States court, and hence the pardoning power is with the President.

Petition to the President.

As soon as it became known by men who believe that the ballot box stuffers should not be set at liberty on the whim of the men who were benefited by that ballot box stuffing, they circulated a counter-petition, which reads thus:

To the President of the United States:

Sir: The undersigned have learned that a petition is about to be presented to you for the pardon of Joseph P. Kidd and James Thompson, who were convicted in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania of returning fraudulent votes in the election held in the City of Philadelphia in November, 1890. These men were convicted after most persistent effort to save them. On the first trial the jury stood ten to two in favor of conviction, as we understand, but failed to agree and were discharged.

At the second trial, in the August term of 1893, they were convicted before Judge Butler, who presided at the trial, and imposed upon them a sentence of two years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary. We know of no extenuating circumstances which can call for the exercise of executive clemency. The case was tried before a most impartial and very able Judge, and the evidences of guilt were complete.

As citizens who were deeply interested in preserving the purity of the election at that time, as at all times, we beg you to remember that it is only by such convictions and sentences that we can hope to deter others from repeating similar offenses, and we therefore earnestly protest against the pardoning power being extended to these cases.

This petition was signed by a large number of representative men in Philadelphia.

There is further evidence of the light regard which "Dave" Martin and the combine have for crimes against the ballot in one of their acts which has caused a great deal of talk in this city.

Uprising Against the Combine.

There was an uprising some years ago of the decent people against the fraudulent practices of the ward heelers who act under orders from the "combine." A large number of arrests were made. Thirty men were indicted, tried, and convicted for having operated in various parts of the city. One of these men was sentenced to disfranchisement for a period of four years and the payment of a fine of $200 as penalty for his part in the criminal proceedings. The "combine" waited patiently until the four years of disfranchisement had expired and public sentiment against the offenders had died down, and then as a reward for his services, gave this man a post in the City Government, where he is now drawing a salary of $1,800 per annum.

Whenever the "combine" and their associates ponder on the annoyances to which their pals are subjected by reason of sentences to prison, their minds revert instinctively to the good old days when Quay, the boss of them all, and the real, ultimate beneficiary of all the frauds, was the dominating influence in the State Board of Pardons. They recall how it was that he convened the board and proceeded to set at liberty the men who had confessed that they had corruptly used money in trying to bribe the passage of a bill through the Legislature. He is not in a position to help these unfortunate friends of the "combine" now, as he was then. But they know that they have his sympathy.

The power which Martin began to acquire through the corruption has made him gradually a valuable man to Quay, not only in State politics, but in national politics. Martin's operations in New-York City in the national campaign of 1888, when Quay was Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and again in 1892, when Mr. Carter was Chairman, are familiar. Having been faithful over small things in his ward in Philadelphia, Quay intrusted to him large things, and his manipulations, which involved corruption in the three States of New-Jersey, New-York, and Connecticut, were the result.

Martin Controls the City.

It is because Martin controls Philadelphia politics, subject only to Quay's orders, and because the situation and the feeling are such that he con control them that good people cry out when Quay comes to this city to give orders that Boies Penrose shall be the next Mayor. The situation, as the people regard it, would be about the same if Quay should dictate the appointment of any other man, although there are many who do not relish the idea of having such a "sporty" citizen for Mayor as Senator Penrose is reputed to be.

THE INJUNCTION MUST STAND

Judge Williams Refuses to Allow the Land Board to Grant Wild Forest Lands to a Railroad.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The injunction restraining the Commissioners of the Land Office from taking action on the application of the Deleware and Hudson Company for a grant of wild forest lands in Essex County for the extension of the Adirondack Railroad from North Creek to Long Lake, stands. Lewis E. Carr, representing the lumber and railroad interests, and W. E. Kisselburgh, from the Attorney General's office, were unable to convince Justice Williams, at Watertown, yesterday, that his injunction order should not continue in force.

The news of the decision of the Judge was conveyed to Gov. Flower this morning, and he was well pleased over the result. He would not say, however, whether or not he would ask for the resignation of the members of the Forest Commission when they appeared before him to-morrow. When Controller Roberts, who has religiously guarded the State forest lands from land grabbers, heard of the decision of Justice Williams, he expressed gratification, and added: "That will make our session of the Land Board very brief to-morrow."

Secretary of State Palmer, who was absent from the last meeting of the Land Board, will be on hand to-morrow. He says he will not disregard the injunction, and neither would he vote for the grant were the injunction removed. His presence at the meeting will make the board stand one majority against the grant.

An Historic House in Ashes.

EXETER, N. H., Dec. 30.—A fire this morning destroyed an historic house at Stratham, owned by Joseph C. A. Wingate, and occupied by Joseph G. Barnard. The house has been in the Wingate family since 1776. It was the home of Paine Wingate, Washington's friend, a member of the First National Senate, and the last survivor of that body. He died in 1838, aged 100 years.

Will Give Its Readers the Best.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 30.—The New-Orleans Bee, the oldest paper in this city, began to take the service of the Southern Associated Press last night. The Bee is published in the French language, and circulates largely among the French and creole population.

Sailor Leyons Lost at Sea.

Capt. Montgomery of the brig Carib, which arrived from Southern ports yesterday, reports that on Dec. 18, T. W. Leyons, a Swedish seaman, fell from the jibboom overboard, and was lost.

BYRNES READY TO LEAVE

Early at Police Headquarters Packing His Property.

WHO IS COMPETENT TO SUCCEED?

Mayor-elect Strong Is Not Certain What He Will Do with the Superintendent's Resignation.

CHARLES STEWART SMITH'S PRAISE

Byrnes, He Says, Took a Manly Course and Is an Honest Man—Regret at Police Headquarters.

But one thing was talked about to any extent yesterday in New-York, and that was the letter of Thomas Byrnes to Mayor-elect Strong tendering his resignation as Superintendent of Police.

In the midst of the general and strongly-expressed surprise and regret at his step, this one question was uppermost in every one's mind:

"Where is there a man who is competent to succeed him?"

That the Superintendent is ready to go was shown yesterday by the fact that he went to Police Headquarters at 8 A. M. and staid there four hours, packing up his private papers ready for removal in case Mayor-elect Strong should send the letter of resignation to the Police Commissioners.

The work of collecting the papers was done by the Superintendent and his private secretary, Sergt. Frank Mangin, in Mr. Byrnes's private room. The shutters were closed, as is usual Sundays, when the Superintendent is not there, and no one knew that he had been to Headquarters until after he had departed. At 10 o'clock it was denied that he was there, and after he had gone the explanation was offered that Mr. Byrnes had not wished to be disturbed.

Capt. Allaire, who was in charge of the building during the day, when asked as to the Superintendent's demeanor, said that he looked sad, adding, "And no wonder, seeing that leaving this place must seem like leaving his oldest friend."

The Captain said he had endeavored to discuss with the Superintendent the difference the new Constitution would make to police work, seeing that free telephones could no longer be obtained in an emergency, but Mr. Byrnes would express no opinion on the subject, remarking, quietly, "That is in the future."

The Superintendent's resignation was the only topic of discussion around Headquarters yesterday. The generally-expressed regret was mingled with speculation as to what would happen after he had gone, and where a competent successor could be found.

"Byrnes was a great policeman," was the remark when the succession to the Superintendentship was spoken of, "and there is absolutely no man who can fill his place."

"What will Mr. Strong do with Superintendent Byrnes's offer to resign?" was a question on the tongue of the public.

The Mayor-elect had no very definite statement to make for publication as to what disposition he would make of Superintendent Byrnes's tender of his resignation.

"I regard the tender," he said, when seen at his house yesterday afternoon, "as an evidence of good faith on the part of Mr. Byrnes. By this act he made it plain that he did not desire to embarrass the incoming administration in any plan that might be adopted for the reorganization of the Police Department."

"What will you do with the tender of resignation?" was asked.

"I shall not do anything with it, at least until I have been installed as Mayor," he said.

"Will you offer it to the Police Board while it is constituted as at present?"

"I really do not know what I shall do with it. That is a question which the Corporation Counsel may be called on to decide. It is a question whether the Superintendent of Police can resign to the Mayor, or whether the Police Board is the only body that can act on the resignation."

"Have you received tenders of resignation from Commissioners Martin or Sheehan?"

"I have not," said Mr. Strong with a smile.

The Mayor-elect said that when he received Superintendent Byrnes's tender of resignation he put it in his desk, and it was some time before he opened it.

Superintendent Byrnes had nothing to add yesterday to the statement given out by him at his house late Saturday night.

"When I became Superintendent," he said, "I saw that certain abuses existed. These I tried to remedy as best I could.

"Assuming that blackmail was being collected for protection, I made up my mind that those who did it could not afford to admit it, since it would ruin the business for which they paid protection. Just so long as they did so, it was certain no one would squeal. I knew the Commissioners would not believe their testimony uncorroborated, even if they could be persuaded to testify; neither would the District Attorney or the Grand Jury. What was I to do?

"In view of this I selected precincts—the Fourth, Eleventh, Fifteenth Twenty-second, and others—and I began to shift the Captains about at short intervals. I knew this would break up the paying of protection sooner than anything else I could do. If the men who were blackmailed had a new Captain to deal with every few weeks, they were bound to get discouraged. I kept a Captain in a precinct just so long as I believed his presence would best serve the ends of the department.

"The first trouble I had which made me think of resigning was before Election day, 1892, when Commissioner Martin came in and spoke to the Captains assembled in my room. I was 'hot' way through. His remarks were incendiary in character, and when he got through I jumped up and said I would cut the uniform off any man who failed to obey my instructions. Then I proceeded to lay down the law as I understood it. Martin had spoken of the United States Marshals as disreputable persons. I told the Captains that the Federal Government was great and grand enough to accept all responsibility for the men it appointed, and that the Police Department of New-York had nothing to do in the matter. It had come down to the question of whether a man should be protected in his

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INDIANA'S TREASURER ASSIGNS

Never Recovered from the Losses Caused by the Failure of the Indianapolis National Bank.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—State Treasurer Albert Gall, who was caught for $65,000 in the failure last year of the Indianapolis National Bank, and who has operated a carpet and wall paper house for over thirty years, being reputed one of the wealthiest men in Indianapolis, last night turned over all his property, real and personal, to Adolph Siedensticker and Frederick Bachman, as Trustees for his creditors.

Treasurer Gall will go out of office in a few days, having served two terms as State Treasurer. He attempted to save himself when the Indianapolis National Bank failed by taking paper securities from President Haughey, but on an order from court the securities had to be returned to the receiver of the bank, and Gall was left to lose the entire amount. Friends are supposed to have come to his relief, so that the extent of his obligations cannot be learned. The Trustees refuse to talk of the matter. Gall has never carried less than $100,000 in stock in his carpet house, and has suffered on account of the hard times.

There was in circulation last night a rumor to the effect that Gall was short in his official accounts to the amount of $94,000. The rumor arose from the fact of the transfer of his stock. When questioned regarding the matter last night, Mr. Gall said: "There is not one word of truth in the rumor. Every cent of the funds belonging to the State is in the vaults at the State House, and could be turned over to my successor to-morrow morning if necessary. I am preparing to pay off a large portion of the State debt, and the payment will be made promptly Jan. 1."

A LAND BILL BEFORE THE PRESIDENT

It Passed Congress in Spite of Secretary Smith's Objections.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The President has before him, awaiting his action, a bill which has been disapproved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but which both branches of Congress passed, apparently without regard to the objections of these officers. It is "A bill to perfect the title to a quarter section of land in the town of Yuma, Col." The bill was introduced Aug. 13, 1894, by Mr. Merklejohn of Nebraska. The controversy about the land in question has been maintained almost since Sept. 19, 1885, when George F. Weed, at Denver, Col., made a pre-emption cash entry for the quarter section. George F. Emblen, in October, 1888, contested the entry on the ground that Weed had never lived on the land at all; that he had entered it for speculation, and that he and his witness perjured themselves in making final pre-emption proof.

Commissioner Lamoreux, on Feb. 21, 1894, informed Secretary of the Interior Smith fully of the history of the bill, and gave it as his opinion that, as its passage would arrest an order passed by the department, the effect of which could result in no injury to the entryman, if he be entitled to the land, it was disapproved. Secretary Smith sent this opinion to the Committees on Public Lands of the House and the Senate in March, 1894, with the remark, "I can see no reason for the proposed legislation, and join with the Commissioner of the General Land Office in recommending that the same be not passed."

Yet this bill was put through the houses without a remark about the objections of the Interior Department. It is probable that the bill, as passed, has been referred by the President to the Secretary of the Interior for his advice, and Mr. Cleveland will consider the letters which the committee of Congress disregarded.

HONORS TO THE DEAD FIREMEN

Arrangements for the Funerals of Chief Bresnan and Rooney.

The funeral of Battalion Chief John J. Bresnan, who, with Assistant Foreman John L. Rooney, met death Saturday morning at the West Twenty-fourth Street fire, will be held to-day in St. Francis Xavier's Church. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery, and will be attended with all the honors usually accorded to a fire chief who has died at his post.

Bresnan's ill-fated comrade, Fireman Rooney, will be buried Wednesday with the honors due to his position and long service in the department.

Chief Bonner, in a special order issued yesterday, eulogizes both heroes, details a funeral escort, and appoints pall bearers for Bresnan's funeral. The pall bearers will be Chiefs of Battalion John F. Fisher and William Rowe, and Foreman David Connor of Engine Company No. 63, Isaac Fisher of Engine Company No. 25, Thomas Sullivan of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, and Josep. Shaw of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13.

The pall bearers, with trumpets draped, are directed to report at Bresnan's home, 60 Third Avenue, at 9 o'clock A. M., and accompany the body to the church, and also to the place of burial.

The Tenement House Committee held a meeting Saturday and adopted resolutions to place on record its sense of obligation to Bresnan for intelligent and valuable assistance rendered to the committee, and its profound regret at his death. The Secretary was directed to forward a copy of the resolutions to Bresnan's family.

THE INVENTOR OF "BLOOMERS" DEAD

Career of the Woman Who Gave Her Name to the Peculiar Costume.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Amelia J. Bloomer, wife of D. C. Bloomer, died at noon to-day. She was one of the earliest advocates of rational dress for women, and her public use of the new costume caused it to be called the Bloomer costume.

She was seventy-seven years old, and a native of Homer, N. Y. She was married in 1840, and issued The Lily, a woman suffrage paper, from 1849 to 1853. She came to Council Bluffs about twenty-five years ago. She attained a national reputation as a lecturer and advocate of woman suffrage and temperance.

Rescued by a Heroic Gunner.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 30.—Frank Adams, a seaman gunner in the diving class at the torpedo station, performed a heroic, as well as daring, act this afternoon in rescuing Harry Ferris, who had skated into an airhole at Easton's Pond. Several skaters stood by and watched young Ferris as he rose to the surface and disappeared again, but none offered him assistance. Adams was at a distance, and, upon arriving at the scene, he stripped off his outer garments, broke the thin ice around the hole, and then dived for the lad, bringing him up insensible. He took young Ferris to the firm ice, where they were hauled out of the water. Ferris was soon restored to consciousness.

For Investigating All Departments.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held Thursday at 12:30 o'clock, at the rooms of the chamber, Nassau Street, between Cedar and Liberty Streets. The special committee on Municipal Reform will report at this meeting several important recommendations for a thorough investigation of all departments of the City Government. A full attendance of the members is requested.

Cause of ex-Senator Fair's Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The autopsy on the body of ex-Senator James G. Fair revealed the fact that death had been caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This confirmed the diagnosis previously made.

To be Senator Hill's Guests.

Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle will be guests of Senator David B. Hill at Wolfert's Roost, New Year's Day.

M'MILLAN'S RE-ELECTION SURE

The Contest for the Short Term Senatorship of Michigan Likely to be Exceedingly Lively.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 30.—The contest for the short term for United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Stockbridge, has begun in earnest, and all the aspirants have opened headquarters.

The incumbent by appointment, John Patton, Jr., has the lead, backed by Gov. Rich, but the workers for J. C. Burrows claim they have 64 out of the 130 votes. This claim was cut down this afternoon, when the Wayne County delegation, which Burrows's workers relied on as solid for him, announced that ten of the delegation would vote for Patton. Schuyler C. Olds claims to hold enough votes to dictate terms for himself as a dark horse. Congressman Stephenson lays claim to the Upper Peninsula delegation, but neither Patton nor Olds will concede this.

For the long term, Senator McMillan will be re-elected, getting every vote in the Legislature, except that of Donovan of Bay, the lone Democrat, who will vote for E. F. Uhl, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States.

STREET CLEANERS A POOR LOT

Superintendent Robbins Says They Can't Be Driven to Work and Consequently the Public Must Suffer.

The weather showed a disposition to relax some of its rigidity yesterday, and the small boy who likes coasting, and the Street-Cleaning Department which does not, expressed opposite views on the subject. There was a light snowfall yesterday throughout the Eastern and Southern States and the lake region, but none in this city, although there were indications that there might be another snowfall.

These signs had a disturbing effect upon the officials of the Street-Cleaning Department. From his office in the Criminal Courts Building Superintendent Robbins looked dolefully upon the snow-whitened thoroughfares, and then at the gray sky, which seemed potential with more trouble.

"I can't help it," he said "if it snows as deep as the walls of the Tombs over yonder. We are doing all we can.

"I have been out all night, looking after the men. They are the most worthless lot of fellows I ever saw. Why, out of the entire 500 that we have employed I don't believe that more than one-third have any intention of doing their work conscientiously.

"The rest of them are nothing more than lodging-house 'bums,' and you couldn't keep them out of the doorways or make them work with a club. They don't like to work, and are only holding out in order to draw their pay.

"If we had been able to employ competent men Broadway would have been cleaned by this time. But now I doubt if it will have been freed from snow by New Year's Day."

Superintendent Robbins said that the plans as announced Saturday would be carried out as well as possible under existing conditions.

JOHN FITZGERALD DEAD.

Once President of the Irish National League of America.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 30.—John Fitzgerald, ex-President of the Irish National Leaguo of America, died at his suburban home near this city shortly before 3 o'clock this morning. He was nearly sixty-six years old. His illness, while of long standing, was not until a few days ago considered critical, and some hopes were entertained of his recovery.

John Fitzgerald seven years ago was rated as a three times millionaire. Business reverses recently have cut down his fortune materially. He was a man with liberal tendencies, and contributed large sums to the cause of Irish independence. Born in County Limerick, Ireland, he came to America when a young man, and in an early way of Nebraska's history as a State, drifted to Plattsmouth, where he laid the foundation for a fortune as a railroad contractor.

Later he removed to Lincoln, and had been a prominent figure in the city's development. He was a steadfast supporter of Patrick Egan during the stormy period when that gentleman was President of the Irish National League, and succeeded him in the office. He was a devout Catholic and one of the mainstays of the local church. Five months ago, but a day or two after he won his notable suit against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, involving nearly $500,000, Mr. Fitzgerald was stricken with brain trouble and a complication of other diseases, from which he never fully rallied. He leaves a wife and three children. The funeral will take place Wednesday.

A LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT'S WIDOW

She Declines to Receive Members of the Loyal Legion on New Year's.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The widow of Gen. Grant has indicated to the Union Veteran Legion of this city that she is unable to accede to a request to appoint an hour on New Year's Day to receive the members of the legion. She hopes that in a year from now she will be able to meet the soldier comrades of her husband. Mrs. Grant's letter is as follows:

2108 R Street, Dec. 28, 1894.

My Dear Major Wright: In reply to your most considerate communication of Dec. 27 I beg to say that, circumstanced just as I am at present, I find it quite impossible, much as I would love to do so, to receive the honored, the beloved, comrades of my husband, Gen. Grant.

Hoping in another twelve months to be so situated that I may have that great pleasure, and fully appreciating all that your kind letter conveys, I am, with best wishes for the new year, yours, gratefully and sincerely, JULIA D. GRANT.

TROLLEY VICTIM NUMBER NINETY-TWO

Struck at Eighty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

An unknown man, apparently about thirty-five years old, was crushed under the wheels of a Brooklyn Third Avenue trolley car at 9 o'clock last night.

The accident occurred at Eighty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. The car had to be lifted before the mangled body could be extricated.

It was removed to the Twenty-fifth Police Precinct, Fourth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

Motorman W. Lennon of 1,148 Third Avenue and Conductor Morris Purcell of 182 Fifty-ninth Street were arrested. This makes the twenty-fourth fatal trolley accident during the year, and the ninety-second since the Brooklyn trolleys were put in operation.

The Castine at Castine.

CASTINE, Me., Dec. 30.—The United States steamship Castine arrived in this harbor at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Public exercises will be held to-morrow afternoon, at which a silver fruit dish will be presented to the vessel. A ball will be held in the evening.

Idaho's Mineral Production.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 30.—Alfred Eoff, cashier of the Boisé City National Bank, has prepared a statement of the mineral production of Idaho for 1894. The totals are: Gold, $1,879,000; silver, $2,859,000; lead, $3,408,000; grand total, $7,644,000.

DELAVAN HOUSE IN RUINS

Albany's Famous Hostelry Destroyed by Fire Last Night.

GUESTS LEAP FROM THE WINDOWS

Only Four Persons Seriously Hurt, Although Quite a Number Received Painful Injuries.

BROOKLYN MAN ONE OF TWO FATALLY HURT

Possible that Some of the Servants Lost Their Lives—Some Thrilling Escapes.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The Delavan House, Albany's famous hotel, was destroyed by fire to-night. There were about 100 guests in the house. All but four escaped without serious injuries.

The Injured.

Those who met with injuries were two women and two men. Three of the four were hurt by jumping from a third-story window on the Steuben Street side of the house. The injured are:

FOOKES, W. H., of Albany, agent of the National Cash Register Company; badly burned, but will recover.

FOOKES, Mrs. W. H., of Albany; internally injured; will die.

HEILMAN, BENJAMIN, of Brooklyn; burned about the chest and internally injured; will die.

HEILMAN, Mrs. BENJAMIN, of Brooklyn; badly burned about the face, nose split open, ankle cut; will recover.

The three last named were those who jumped from the window. Mr. and Mrs. Heilman were on their wedding tour.

The injured were taken to the City Hospital.

It is not known that any lives were lost, but it is possible that some of the servants on the top floor were unable to escape.

How the Fire Started.

The fire started in the elevator well, into which some thoughtless person had thrown a burning match or a lighted cigar or cigarette. The first to see the result of this bit of carelessness was Will L. Lloyd of the New-York Central Railway.

"I saw," said he, "a bit of flame no larger than your hand; then came a sharp puff, which was followed by the roar and the hiss of the flames, and a blinding volume of smoke. In two minutes' time one-half of the hotel seemed to be a seething mass of flames."

The alarm was sent in at 8:40 o'clock. Many of the guests were in the dining room at supper.

The headquarters of the rival candidates for the Speakership, Fish and Malby, fortunately, were on the first floor, separated by the elevator shaft, and they were filled at the moment when the first started by members of Assembly and leading politicians.

Some one told Mr. Fish that the hotel was afire.

"Nonsense!" he exclaimed.

He opened the door of his room, and was met by a thick cloud of suffocating smoke. "It is time to go!" he cried, and, without waiting for his hat and coat, he dashed through the blinding smoke, and, fortunately, struck the broad stairway that leads to the office. His friends followed him, with the exception of Garrett Benson, the candidate from Albany County for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.

Alarming the Guests.

Benson and "Barney" Biglin rushed through the smoke and the halls, yelling "Fire! Take the staircases!"

To the promptness and courage of these thoughtful men many lives, no doubt, were saved, for the fire swept through the tinder-box shell of the hotel with such appalling velocity that before the first engine arrived the flames were bursting through the windows of the fifth floor and creeping through the roof.

A panic, in the meantime, had broken out in the rooms of Speaker Malby, as well it might. His headquarters were in the new part of the hotel, and belonged to the set made famous by Tweed a quarter of a century ago. They were shut out from the elevator shaft by the projecting walls of the apartments to the south.

When the shouts of "Fire!" from the throats of Messrs. Benson and Biglin swept through the hall some one suggested that the Fish people were trying to throw the St. Lawrence County men into a panic. This suspicion was destroyed, however, when the door was opened.

Hastily throwing what possessions he could grasp into a bag, Mr. Malby put on his overcoat and hat, and started out into the hall, followed by Henry G. Burleigh, Judge McLaughlin of Port Henry, Congressman John M. Wever of Plattsburg, and Gen. N. M. Curtis of Ogdensburg.

Keck Shows the Way.

But for the cool judgment of Assemblyman Philip Keck of Fulton County it is doubtful whether the party could have succeeded in groping their way through the labyrinth of halls.

Keck had taken his postion at the head of the stairs at the ladies' entrance, and guided the bewildered crowd down to the ground floor with the coolness of an Adirondack guide who had just struck a trail.

Young A. C. Dart, the New-York newspaper artist, had gone to bed on the third floor, when he heard a commotion. He opened the door of his room and found the halls filled with smoke. Hastily dressing he stepped out into the hall, but was suffocated by the pitchy smoke, and fell to the floor.

A draught of air revived him, and leaving his grip and artist outfit, he crawled along on his hands and knees until he reached a flight of stairs. He rolled down these to the floor below, and made his escape to the street.

"I have been in a number of tight places," he said, "but never saw anything like this. If any one was left on that floor he is there now. He could not have escaped. I heard no cry of fire and no alarm

whatever. Had I been asleep nothing would have saved me."

Frederick A. Robbins, member of Assembly, and E. Alward, Manchester, Assistant Postmaster of the Assembly, were in the lower corridor when the cry of fire was raised. They rushed to their rooms on the fourth floor to rescue their valuables. Before they got there the flames cut them off in one direction, the smoke in another. Manchester, who is big and powerful, broke down a door, and by the light of the flames that were nearly upon him found the rope fire escape. Smashing the window with his hands, he threw the rope out and descended. He lacerated both hands and his legs frightfully by broken glass.

The Rescue of a Woman.

Robbins had become separated from him, and was found, roaming through the halls well-nigh distracted, by a party consisting of Congressman-elect George N. Southwick of this city, Henry E. Abel, who was Gov. Cornell's private secretary, and three or four others.

Southwick led the way to a window on the Broadway side, and the party calmly waited until the firemen raised a ladder and rescued them, a feat which was greeted with cheers by the crowd.

In the meantime, as Henry G. Burleigh and Judge McLaughlin were leaving the hotel, a man rushed by them crying:

"My God! My wife is on the third floor, sick and unable to move."

Burleigh, who is renowned for the activity of his movements, rushed back into the house, followed by the Essex County Judge, to the room where the sick woman lay. Young Ethan McGonigal gave them his overcoat and, wrapping the woman up tenderly, they carried her through the dense smoke to the street in safety.

Possible Loss of Life.

The fire had been burning three-quarters of an hour before a drop of water had been thrown upon the flames, which had spread to the top story and the roof, and sent forth blinding clouds of smoke. On the top floor, which was sixty feet from the street, were most of the apartments for the servants. These contained round windows, high up from the floor. Anticipating the accustomed Winter rush, there had been a large additional force of servants put on, and they, not knowing the "lay" of the house, it is thought that some of their number perished. Many of them had gone to bed, as their early duties necessitated their early rising. Some of these were awakened by others who had not yet retired.

The spread of the fire was so rapid and the smoke so dense that they were not able to dress, and such as could groped their way, clad only in their night clothing, through the stifling atmosphere to the ladder which led to the roof.

The last ones out assert that they heard groans as they passed through the hall. The servants' quarters were on the Montgomery Street side.

On the Broadway side were rooms for guests. The elevator shaft was on the Broadway side, and the guests' rooms therefore received the fiercest fire first.

Leaped from the Windows.

In the room on the corner of Broadway and Steuben, on the top floor, were H. F. Fookes and wife, the agent of the Cash Registry Company of Dayton, Ohio, and temporarily stationed in this city. Mr. Fookes threw open his door, but was knocked down by the smoke and flames.

He turned about and hunted for his wife, but he could not find her. The reason was that Mrs. Fookes had leaped from the window, and lay groaning in the snow sixty feet below.

Mr. Fookes threw the rope fire escape out of the window, scarce knowing what he was about, and started in the descent. By this time the fire had entered his room. The fire apparatus had not yet arrived.

From the windows underneath him appeared two heads; they were those of Benjamin Heilman and wife, a newly-wedded pair from Brooklyn. Mr. Heilman had tried to escape by the door, but had found it impossible.

The woman jumped first. She struck the roof of the balcony of the second story, which was covered with snow, and slid off, falling into the snowbank in the gutter. She was picked up and carried into the Directory Hotel opposite.

Mr. Heilman followed his wife. He cleared the balcony roof and struck on the stone pavement of the sidewalk.

The rope escape on which Mr. Fookes was descending became tangled, and when he reached the fourth story he stopped.

Dangling from a Rope.

His body swung around for a short time, and then he reached over and his foot touched the projecting lintel of a third-story window. Snow covered this, and his foot slipped off. Finally, by a vigorous effort, he grasped the casing of the fourth-story window, and then secured a footing on the window lintel below. Blinding smoke poured out of the window, but he held on to the casement with one hand and the rope with the other. He moaned constantly. The assembled people called encouraging words to him. Now and then they could hear him moan:

"Oh, my poor wife! She is in the room above."

Because of the heavy snowfall of last week, the heavy and cumbersome hook and ladder trucks made slow progress in reaching the fire. After Mr. Fookes had been in his hazardous position for ten minutes, an extension ladder was grasped by scores of willing hands from the first-arriving truck and carried to the Steuben Street side.

They tried to raise it, but could not, because of the many overhead wires. Still, the people, now numbering thousands, shouted to Fookes to hold on.

A second extension ladder was brought from the second truck and run up. It reached the man's feet, then crept up the wall along his side.

He reached and grasped a round. A cheer went up from the crowd, and several firemen hurried up the ladder. Mr. Fookes reached the ground in safety and was conducted to the side of his wife, whom he found receiving surgical attendance for fracture of the hip.

Saved By a Ladder.

Before a stream of water had been thrown upon the building the fire had passed from the main building to the extension on Broadway. The extension ladders were run from the trucks against the extension walls, and from the top story came the noise of breaking glass. Then a storm-window sash fell to the street and a man was seen. He called for the firemen.

The extension ladder would not reach to him, and a short ladder was carried up and rested on the main ladder. By this means the imprisoned guest got to the street.

A shout went up from the assembled crowd. The man's hands were badly burned in his effort to escape by the main hallway.

While he was being rescued, the storm sash of the adjoining window crashed outward and fell. Another head appeared. At first the small ladder was put aslant, but the risk of falling was too great, and the man waited until the main ladder was shifted, and then got down like his next-room neighbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Bradley Martin, Jr., and F. T. Martin, with several maids and servants, reached here this evening, and went to the Kenmore. They could secure no rooms there to suit them, and so went to the Delavan. They took a suite on the second floor. When they learned of the fire it had crossed the hallway from the elevator well, between them and the stairway. They hesitated. A young man who had more courage than the rest said:

"Come on; we can get through all right after we pass this spot."

The members of the party followed the lead of the courageous young man and reached the office in safety. The Bradley-Martins are here accompanying the body of Sherman Martin, which is to be interred in the Rural Cemetery in this city. They are now at the house of Henry Martin.

Edward W. Arnold and D. H. Brockway, the latter from Brooklyn, reached the ground by means of the rope escapes.

The fire had been under way for an hour when the firemen at work on Montgomery Street were surprised to see a window sash on the third floor rise and a man's head appear. A ladder was run up, but the man turned, and would not get on to it. The firemen went to the apartment, and found a man and his wife there and brought them safely to the street.

There were iron fire escapes, of the chain pattern, on the Montgomery and Columbia Street sides, but they either were lost sight of or would not work.

At 11:30 o'clock 150 feet of the wall on Montgomery Street fell, and the doom of the building was sealed. The flames now grew brighter, and threw up myriads of sparks, the spectacle resembling some grand piece of fireworks.

Scarcity of Water.

In the judgment of old firemen the building might have been saved had the City of Albany adequate water supply. Water was not turned on until forty-five minutes after the alarm was sounded, and an hour later only five streams were playing, not one of them with sufficient power to reach the roof.

The total loss will reach $300,000.

The building belonged to the heirs of the late S. H. Ransom, who, two years ago, spent over $30,000 in repairs.

Hurty & Moore, the mangers, owned the furniture and equipment, which was valued at $150,000, on which there is insurance amounting to $80,000.

The original building is entirely gutted, nothing remaining but the Steuben Street wall. A few of the apartments in the new addition escaped the ravages of the fire, but have been deluged with water.

Had it not been for the foot and a half of snow on the roofs of the adjoining houses, nothing could have prevented the spread of the flames.

A FAMOUS OLD CARAVANSARY.

Started as a Temperance Hotel, It Became the Chosen Home of Politicians.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The Delavan was one of the oldest and most famous hotels in America. The main building was built by Edward C. Delavan in 1845, as a temperance hotel, and was run as such for a few years by Nathan Rogers of Boston. Mr. Delavan had made money in trade, and at the time he built the hotel was devoting himself to the cause of temperance, being the leader of the Temperance League of the State. But the temperance plan in a hotel, even in the old Dutch city of Albany, did not go, and so the plan of debarring liquors was given up when Theophilus Roessle, Sr., took the lease in 1849.

Under his management the hotel became famous, and an extension was built, making the hotel cover the entire block bounded by Broadway, Columbia, Steuben, and Montgomery Streets. It had a length on Broadway and Montgomery Street of 600 feet, and on Steuben and Columbia Streets of 250 to 300 feet.

The main structure was five stories in height, and the extension four stories, and it was supposed to be reasonably fire proof. Even when built the hotel was in advance of the times, costing about $200,000. Two years ago, when the present lessees, Hurty & Moore, took charge, $30,000 was expended, and the house, though old, was considered among the best in the interior of the State.

When the elder Roessle went to Washington, Charles E. Leland and Warren F. Leland assumed the lease. This was about 1865. They continued in charge until 1871, when Mr. Roessle again assumed the management. The hotel has entertained more distinguished men and women than probably any other single hotel in the country. It has been the headquarters, with but a few exceptions, of the politicians of the State during the canvass preceding the organization of the Legislature.

The hotel was nicely furnished, and contained 400 rooms.

BIDDEFORD'S CITY HALL DESTROYED

Firemen Powerless to Subdue the Flames, Which Swept the Building.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 30.—A fire which started in the toilet room of the City Building early this morning, completely gutted the building down to the first story. The building contained two banks, the police station, four stores, a law office, court room, City Council Chamber, municipal offices, City Library, Opera House, and Masonic Hall.

The fire first worked its way along between the floors and ceilings, baffling all endeavors of the firemen to subdue it. After hours of hard work, the firemen thought that they had conquered it; but the flames suddenly burst out through the ceilings of the police station and one of the stores, then spread throughout the building, and not only became uncontrollable, but filled the corridors and halls with smoke so dense as to prevent the firemen's entrance to the two upper stories. Assistance was summoned from Saco and Portland, but the Portland steamer was not used.

It was with considerable difficulty that four prisoners were rescued from the cells of the police station. The total loss is estimated at $100,000. The building cost $50,000 over thirty years ago, and has been greatly improved since. It was insured for $20,000.

Many of the Municipal Court documents were lost. The Post Office was completely burned out, and some mail was destroyed. The city is in total darkness to-night, in consequence of the breaking of the electric light wires.

Not in the Brooklyn Directory.

The name of Benjamin Heilman does not appear in the Brooklyn Directory, and on information concerning any one of that name could be obtained in Brooklyn last night.

Religion and Music in India.

The following quotation shows the mysterious union which existed between religion and music in the early ages of India, and the intensity of feeling which realized the sacramental character of nature.

"Listen to the Voice which filleth all, thy Master's Voice, the Sevenfold Breath of the One Soul, the inner sound.

"The first is like the nightingale's sweet voice chanting a song of parting to his mate.

"The second is the sound of a silver cymbal awakening the twinkling stars.

"The third breathes the melodious plaint of the ocean-sprite imprisoned in her shell.

"The fourth is the chant of Vina.

"The fifth shrills in thine ear like the melody of the bamboo flute.

"The sixth changes into a trumpet blast.

"The seventh vibrates like the peal of a lowering thundercloud, swallowing up all other sounds, which die and are heard no more.

"Thus shalt thou climb upward by the mystic stair to the Power Divine, and merge thyself in Him."—All the Year Round.

People That Pass in the Streets.

From The Boston Transcript.

The polite dodging that sometimes occurs between passers in a narrow passage was happily solved once by a tall, ungraceful, bulky Vermonter who extricated both from the position by saying: "If you will stand still, Madam, I will go home." The Hon. Joseph Ritchie of Roxbury used to tell an experience of his in the days when ladies' gowns trailed on sidewalks and in street cars, and their tempers flashed out if anybody trod upon them. Looking straight at the flushed cheeks and wrinkled forehead, "I excuse you, Ma'am," said Mr. Ritchie, with old-school politeness.

Winter Medicine

Is needed to assist the overworked organs in supplying the additional vitality required to resist the cold. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, strengthens the heart, sustains the kidneys, and invigorates the liver. It does all this by supplying pure, rich, healthy blood. In this way it prevents sickness and keeps the body in a condition of uniform health. Get Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Try Hood's Pills for disordered liver, dyspeptic symptoms, and constipation. 25c.

BYRNES READY TO LEAVE

Continued from Page 1.

right of suffrage or hindered by the New-York Police Department. When it was over Mr. Martin sneaked out the side door without saying a word.

"Several times after this I thought of resigning. It began to get tired of the whole matter; but I am an aggressive man, and I thought I owed a duty to the people of New-York, and I decided to fight back and continue in the office till such time as I could leave my position in the hands of some one calculated to fill it to good advantage.

"The whole truth was that I was a policeman, and nothing else. The Commissioners wanted to use the department to further their own political interests and that of their party. They are men who by their training and instincts are unfit for the positions they have been trying to fill."

Those with whom the reporters of The New-York Times talked yesterday—prominent business men and citizens familiar with the Police Department—agreed in saying that nothing derogatory to Superintendent Byrnes's character or motives had been brought out in his own examination or had ever come from the testimony of others before the Lexow committee.

They pointed out that Superintendent Byrnes was the best man to reorganize the police force, and that, unhampered by political Commissioners, he could, with his ability and experience, give to New-York the finest police force in the world.

They pointed out, also, that the Superintendent had not absolutely resigned. In his statement he said:

"I think my resignation is final, but anything I can do to further the ends of justice or to assist the incoming Mayor, or to assist in the reorganization of the department, I am ready to do.

"I have read a lot of suggestions for reorganization, but they are for the most part impracticable. The department must be reconstructed so that these abuses can't creep in. It can be done.

"During the time that I have been Superintendent of Police, I have done three times more work than any man who has preceded me. The Lexow committee has been reaping the fruit of the seed that I began sowing when I became Superintendent. I made it possible for the committee to get the information they have received.

"The detective force of New-York while I was in charge obtained over 10,000 years in convictions of the criminal class, which is more than has been accomplished by Scotland Yard, Paris, and Chicago combined, not counting political arrests. I do not believe that in all the world there is a more faithful lot of men than the patrol force of this city, and all they need is to be properly officered."

James J. Martin, President of the Police Board, secluded himself yesterday. From an intimate friend it was learned that Mr. Martin was so angry at Superintendent Byrnes's statements that he deemed it best to go into retirement a while and think it over.

President Martin was not to be found at his house, 132 West Forty-eighth Street. To all inquiries there the statement was made that the Commissioner had gone away just after breakfast, and would not be home until bedtime.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who has been uncompromisingly hostile to Mr. Byrnes, and has always refused every offer of aid from the Superintendent, spoke almost bitterly of Mr. Byrnes yesterday, and seemed strongly to resent the action of the Lexow committee in having received aid from the Superintendent in their investigation.

"De Lancey Nicoll," said the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, "advised us several times to accept the aid of the Superintendent, but we refused, on the ground we would have nothing to do with him. We have stuck to that rule from the beginning.

"I believe the Lexow committee made some arrangement with him prior to his going on the stand. I learned some time ago he was supplying the committee with information. It was a mistake to have accepted aid from him. I do not know just how long he had been giving the committee aid when I found it out."

Dr. Parkhurst intimated he would have something to say later, and more fully, about Superintendent Byrnes.

There was some talk yesterday of a political conference of Republicans on the subject of the Police Superintendency. Thomas C. Platt, however, was at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray was unwilling to say much regarding the final developments of the Lexow investigation.

He said that the Superintendent's resignation had not yet been handed to the Commissioners, but he refused to say whether there was any significance in the fact. All questions regarding Mr. Byrnes's testimony before the Lexow committee he declined to answer.

"This you can say positively," he said; "there will be in the near future a total reorganization, and some very surprising changes."

"Do you know any one to take Superintendent Byrnes's place in case his resignation is accepted?" the reporter asked.

"That," said the Commissioner, "is a question I do not care to answer, and shall not, until the board has acted."

John W. Goff was unwilling to talk yesterday about the examination of Superintendent Byrnes or about the Superintendent's resignation. He was also unwilling to speak about the long letter that Anthony Comstock wrote to the Lexow committee scoring the committee and Mr. Goff.

When he was asked whether he knew of any compact having been made by which Superintendent Byrnes was to be let down easily, Mr. Goff became indignant, and remarked that that question did not merit an answer. He would, however, say that the committee had done its utmost to accomplish the work for which it had been appointed. Mr. Goff also declined to express an opinion as to whether Superintendent Byrnes could be easily replaced by an equally competent man in the event of his resignation being accepted.

When a copy of Mr. Comstock's letter was shown to Mr. Goff he did not care to read it. He said: "I have no quarrel with Mr. Comstock. I never had any feeling against him, nor have I now."

Then Mr. Goff remarked that Mr. Comstock had no reason to find fault with him because he had not been called before the committee to refute the charges made against him by Streep. The committee did not believe the charges, and struck them from the record. But had Mr. Comstock asked him to bring him before the committee he would certainly have introduced him. When the charges were made against Mr. Mott that gentleman called on Mr. Goff and asked for a hearing before the committee, and Mr. Goff at once introduced him to that body.

"I should have been glad to have done the same to Mr. Comstock," said Mr. Goff, "if he had asked me, but I did not hear anything from him."

Mayor Gilroy was not very cheerful yesterday when he was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times whether he had received the resignation of Police Commissioner Sheehan or that of Commissioner Martin.

"No," replied the Mayor, "I have not ceived any of their resignations. I suppose that both of these gentlemen would like to be relieved of their offices, but under the present circumstances, I don't think they will resign now."

"If Messrs. Sheehan and Martin were going to resign you would very probably receive some intimation of the fact, Mr. Mayor?"

"I believe I should," replied Mayor Gilroy.

When Mr. Gilroy was asked about Superintendent Byrnes tendering his resignation he said: "If Superintendent Byrnes really wants to retire, why does he not send his resignation to the Police Commissioners? The Mayor cannot accept his resignation nor appoint his successor. These things have to be done by the Police Commissioners."

Washington E. Connor, who was very close to Jay Gould as his confidential broker, and transacted much very important business for him, talked yesterday about the relations that existed between Mr. Gould and Superintendent Byrnes, and expressed his opinion of Mr. Byrnes as a detective and Chief of Police.

"Mr. Gould entertained a high opinion of Superintendent Byrnes, who had been able to render him important service," said Mr. Connor. "Mr. Gould, you know, received a good many blackmailing letters, but he never paid much attention to them. It was the Wells affair, about 1881, that brought Mr. Byrnes into close relationship with Mr. Gould. That blackmailer did not content himself with pestering Mr. Gould, but also sent letters to Mrs. Gould. This, Mr. Gould thought, was going too far, and so he communicated with Mr. Byrnes. Mr. Byrnes managed the case so deftly and with so much tact and skill as to win Mr. Gould's appreciation and admiration for him as a detective and police official.

"From that time Mr. Gould became Mr. Byrnes's warm friend, and was always glad and anxious to do anything for him by advising him how to invest his money in the Street. Mr. Byrnes had other opportunities of being serviceable to Mr. Gould against other blackmailers and annoyances, and thus a warm friendship sprang up between the two men, and lasted until Mr. Gould's death.

"Now, in regard to the detective bureau that Superintendent Byrnes established down town for the accommodation of bankers and brokers. Wall Street was infested with pickpockets and thieves, who snatched money which messenger boys were carrying for bankers and brokers, invaded the banks and stole money from depositors and those who cashed checks. There was no protection against these thieves, and the uniformed police in the precinct could give very little assistance.

"So Mr. Byrnes established the detective bureau. He gave the thieves to understand that they must not go to Wall Street at all, and the detectives saw to it that those fellows kept away. The only true protection that a district where large sums of money are handled can have is by keeping the thieves away from it. And Mr. Byrnes has kept them away.

"Mr. Byrnes seems to be the best man for the office of Superintendent, and should he insist on his resignation I do not think that he could be easily replaced by an equally competent man. It would be unfortunate for the police force, and perhaps for the good order that prevails in the city to-day if he retired, for there is no one on the force to-day who is known to have the requisite amount of ability to take up his work. He is a natural born detective, and I think that there are a great many people who have already realized the fact that no matter how good his intentions might be he was powerless to carry them out on account of the opposition of his superiors.

"The rough and disturbing elements in this city who might commit serious breaches of the peace, and even cause riots, are kept quiet by the knowledge that Superintendent Byrnes is a man of great decision and prompt action, and will not be trifled with."

Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan was "not at home" yesterday. Neither was he at the Pequod Club.

BYRNES'S COURSE WAS MANLY.

Praise from Charles S. Smith—The Resignation Should Not Be Accepted.

Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy, talking to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening, expressed his views on Superintendent Byrnes's resignation, placed in Mayor-elect Strong's hands, and on the situation generally.

"If I were the Mayor-elect," said Mr. Smith, "I certainly would not accept Mr. Byrnes's resignation at this time. I don't think Mr. Strong will accept it. The great danger now is that we will act too hastily—that we will jump into a condition that shall be as bad, or worse, than the condition we are now in. We want to move cautiously in the matter of reorganization.

"My idea is that the Legislature should appoint a commission, consisting, say, of seven members, to study the police problem and reorganization in all its bearings. We are going to do something that will last a long time, and should do it in the most thorough manner. The commission should not, it seems to me, have more than two members of the Senate on it. The others should be outsiders.

"Dorman B. Eaton would be invaluable to such a commission. He has studied the subject in all its branches, and is a profound authority. Byrnes ought to be another member of the commission, if he is retired. He has practical knowledge, and that is very valuable. The others should be experienced business men, for, after all, the reorganization can best be accomplished if it is conducted on a basis adopted by business men. There are lots of factory owners and others who are to-day in command of a working force of 5,000 or 6,000 men. Their experience and knowledge would be very valuable.

"The commission so organized should take ample time for its investigation. It should study the police systems of London and Continental Europe, in order to get at the best points in each. In the meantime, the present system should not be upset at random. The rascals should be carefully and thoroughly weeded out without delay, but there we should stop until something permanent can be substituted. The commission should have three months, or six months, if necessary.

"After all," continued Mr. Smith, "it is not so much a question of system as it is of character. What we want most of all is men of the right kind in control, men who are veritably above the leveling of blackmail, and who will make blackmailing impossible in the department. We've got very good laws as they stand to-day. What is needed is good men to enforce them.

"What sort of a system should be adopted to supplant the present one I cannot even suggest at this time. At one time I was firmly convinced that a single-headed commission was the thing, but the able letters of Dorman B. Eaton, published in The New-York Times, have left me in doubt as to the desirability of a single Commissioner. I have read these letters with much interest, and they have convinced me more strongly than ever that the only way in which the best methods for reorganizing the Police Department can be arrived at is by such a commission as I have suggested.

"As to Superintendent Byrnes," Mr. Smith went on, "his conduct and testimony on the stand and his letter to Mr. Strong, have given me a better opinion than ever of the man. I think he has told the whole truth, and he can afford to defy any one to point to a single corrupt dollar he ever took. He has kept himself clear of the whole blackmailing business, and his course in offering to retire voluntarily in order not to hamper Mr. Strong is thoroughly manly. Every other head of a department ought to take the same course. I know Byrnes only very slightly. I have spoken to him only once or twice, but I admire the man for several things I have known him to do, independent actions in the face of political pressure."

"Can you suggest any one who could replace Mr. Byrnes?" asked the reporter.

"No, I can't at this time," Mr. Smith replied. "There doesn't seem to be any one in the department. Of course, no man is indispensable in this world. Byrnes might die to-morrow, and then some one would have to be found to replace him."

"The name of Gen. Howard has been mentioned as the best man to place at the head of a reorganized department, Mr. Smith. Would his selection be a good one in your estimation?"

"Gen. Howard is a good man, but he is too old. He is older than I am, and I know I would be too old for the task. When a man gets to be between sixty and seventy he can't do what a man of forty can. A young man of ability is what is wanted at the head of affairs."

COLGATE & CO.'S

1806 LAUNDRY SOAP

Used by the best families.

ONE FISH COMMISSIONER

A Plan to Abolish the Five-Headed Commission Now in Existence.

THE EVILS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM

Albert N. Cheney Likely to be Placed in Control of the Department Because of Eminent Fitness.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—A single-headed Commission of Fisheries of the State of New-York is one of the plans of the Levi P. Morton Administration, and its head, if the Governor heeds those who recognize the importance of the commission and the necessity of appointing one who is not only a naturalist, an angler, and an expert in fish culture, but of rare executive ability, will probably be Albert Nelson Cheney of Glens Falls.

If the scheme of reorganizing the Fish Commission is carried out and Mr. Cheney is placed in sole control of it, the office will have sought the man. He would not, his

Albert Nelson Cheney.

friends predict, allow himself to be hampered by political considerations, could be trusted to administer his duties without any regard for personal advantage, and his salary should be such as to enable him to devote his whole time to such duties with an earnestness and fidelity born of honesty of purpose and enthusiasm.

The present Commissioners of Fisheries are L. D. Huntington, President; W. H. Bowman, D. G. Hackney, Robert Hamilton, and Isaac N. Cox. They and their Secretary and Engineer, Edward P. Doyle, have acquitted themselves as acceptably as any minor State Commission, with divided responsibility could be expected to do, and they can claim credit for having equipped the new hatcheries at Rockland and Bath.

But the tendency of the times is to favor centralization of executive power and responsibility, and the belief is universal that an auxiliary commission, with one head, is less likely to err in the matter of responsibility and zeal in the public interest than a department with many heads, with no common aim, of different capacities and inclinations for industry, and the inevitable disposition to crowd the labors of the commission on the most capable and most industrious Commissioner, with the as inevitable result of shirking responsibility in case of failure or criticism.

Of the importance of the Commission of Fisheries of the State of New-York no one who eats water food or angles can doubt. Its interests have a decided and direct bearing on the welfare of the entire community of the State, for in them is centred the question of the proper preservation and protection of an important branch of our commissariat, a question perhaps more important to the masses than to those who can afford to pay for luxuries or high-priced food necessities.

At present the Fish Commission controls an annual expenditure of about $50,000 on what may be termed a plant—hatcheries, nurseries, and store waters—worth, with apparatus and fish, from $175,000 to $200,000, but distributing annually, in round numbers, more than 82,000,000 young food fish artificially hatched, and so raised as to have a chance of arriving at maturity in spite of their many enemies.

These myriads of young food fish include the various kinds of trout, black bass, members of the pike family, bullheads, ciscos, white fish, salmon, shad, tomcods, lobsters, shrimp, and frost fish. From our hatchery, Caledonia, more than 38,000,000 young fish have been distributed.

These results are vast, taking into consideration the comparatively small amount of capital invested, and the yearly outlay, but it is believed that in many ways greater advantages to the people of the State would come of a single-headed commission properly administered.

For instance, while the output of live food fish is 82,000,000, it may be shown that undivided interest and tireless research into their growth to economic importance would result in a determination of the percentage of survival and the adoption of measures to insure less mortality, loss, or waste of the products of the hatcheries.

Complete and practical knowledge of fecundation of ova and their hatching will not suffice. The foes of fish fry are not only other fish and birds, animals, insects, and even plants which feed on them, but quality and conditions of water, improper habitat, lack of nutriment, or improper or inadequate food, meteorological conditions that can be avoided, climatic perils, subtle pollutions, an infinity of causes in some which result in but a few thousands of the millions of fry planted growing to table or angling maturity.

In a single-headed commission, if the Commissioner does not possess thorough scientific as well as technical knowledge, nothing valuable in the way of suggestion or encouragement goes from him to his subordinates, while they should, very properly, be prohibited from following any course other than that laid down by the head of the department.

One of the best authorities on fish culture in the State, who will interest himself in the single-headed commission, said of Mr. Cheney and the plan:

"I think Mr. Cheney is a very competent man for the office. He has always been a strong friend of fish culture, and has always been willing to sacrifice his own time to aid the Fish Commission in every way he could.

"He is not only able as an expert, but an authority on fish culture.

"I believe that the commission should be single headed, and that the Commissioner should receive a salary that would enable him to devote his whole time to the work.

"But I am of the opinion that the power of appointment of fish and game protectors should be taken from the commission and put back to where it started—in the hands of the Governor—but that the commission should indorse the applications for positions.

"Ever since the commission has had the appointment of the protectors the system has been detrimental to the general work of the commission, as places have been sought on the board for the purpose of controlling patronage. Indeed, rumor has it that questions of patronage have demoralized the present board. Another rumor is that grants of land under water for oyster culture have diverted the interest of certain Commissioners from the proper administration of their official duties."

The present commission has apparently been unable to enforce the laws passed for the benefit of anglers and fish-eaters or, on discovering their defects, to secure proper legislation. This is the case in regard to section 100 of Article V of the Fish and Game Laws, which reads:

"Polluting streams—No dye stuff, coal-tar, refuse from gas houses, sawdust, shavings, tanbark, lime or other deleterious or poisonous substance shall be thrown or allowed to run into any of the waters of this State, either private or public, in quantities destructive to the life of or disturbing the habits of fish inhabiting the same."

Taking the Beaverkill as an instance of neglect to enforce the law or to amend it so that its provisions would be carried out, it can be asserted that at any time during the trout-fishing season of 1894 a dozen flagrant and dangerous instances of pollution could have been detected in a ride from Turnwood Bridge to the junction of the Beaverkill with the Willowemoc.

This was because it was not the special business of one of the five Commissioners to look after the stream, and the one who looked after the fish wardens did not want them to "make the law odious." The result was that the polluters virtually defied the law, and boasted that things would happen if they were molested.

Mr. Cheney, as Fisheries Commissioner, would be compelled to insist on a uniform enforcement of this and other salutary enactments as a primary condition of retaining office by the Inspectors, and this stand once taken there could be no outcry of discrimination.

Among the qualifications of Mr. Cheney which recommend him for the position are his reputation as a business man, his experience in fish propagation, his scientific attainments, his contributions to the literature of angling and ichthyology, and his experience as a past master in the gentle art.

He is a native of Glens Falls, and before he was of age he was commissioned Captain of Company E, Thirty-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. After filling the position of fuel agent for the Bridger division of the Union Pacific Railroad, he, in 1870, studied pisciculture at Richland, N. Y., and mastered the science. He is to-day regarded as one of the first authorities on the subject.

As a writer on this and kindred subjects he has been identified with Forest and Stream, The American Angler, Sports Afield, The New-York Fishing Gazette, Fur, Fin, and Feather, Sport, Recreation, Turf, Field and Farm, and other American publications, and The London Fishing Gazette and The Quebec Chronicle, while among the many works he has penned are "Breeding Natural Fish Food," read before the World's Fisheries Congress at Chicago, and "Food Fish and Fish Food."

He has the unqualified indorsement of the United States Fish Commission, for which he has selected waters and superintended their stocking with game fish, including shad, California salmon, land-locked salmon, Loch Leven and brown trout, and Atlantic salmon, and for a dozen years he has been active in stocking the Upper Hudson with salmon fry and yearlings.

Probably no publicist, expert, or angler, is so much identified with sportsmen's associations as Mr. Cheney. He was chosen as a member of the World's Fisheries Congress, is a memoer of American Fisheries Society, President of the Mohican Rod and Gun Club of Glens Falls, Secretary of the Eastern New-York Fish and Game Protective Association, associate member of the New-York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, honorary member of the Fly Fishers' Club of London, the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River, the Vermont Fish and Game League, and the Northern New-York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, and many kindred bodies.

E. T. D. Chambers, who is to publish "The Ouananiche and its Canadian Environment," has dedicated it to Mr. Cheney in these terms:

"Because he is an accomplished angler, and an authority of repute upon all that pertains to fish and fishing.

"Because of the instruction I have derived from his writings, and of the pleasure afforded me by his private correspondence and his entertaining companionship in the Canadian environment of the ouananiche.

"Because of the counsel, aid, and encouragement which he has so generously extended to me in the preparation of the present work.

"Above all, because he is my friend and the friend of the ouananiche, I dedicate this book to A. Nelson Cheney, Esq., of Glens Falls, N. Y."

Zola's Way of "Getting His Pope."

M. Zola has declared to a representative of the Paris press that, although he was not granted an audience in the Vatican, he succeeded in "getting his Pope," all the same. "With patience, address, and appropriate pourboires," remarked M. Zola, a conscientious inquirer "can inform himself everywhere and always." We are now in a position to give exact details as to how the thing is done. The Journal des Débats, which is generally a veracious and honorable journal, professes to have obtained a glimpse of the note book in which the eminent tourist inscribed the items of his miscellaneous expenditures during his Italian travels. This journal candidly confesses that it is guilty of an indiscretion, but it assures us that, in this instance, no pourboire has been paid for the invaluable privilege which it has enjoyed.

Here are a few of the entries:

A. X., shoemaker to his Holiness; for giving me exact size and shape of the Pope's slipper: 2 lire.

A. Z., librarian to the Vatican; for curious details regarding Pontificate, and getting me to read interesting work, little known in France, by Léo Taxil, on secrets of Vatican: 3 lire and copy of "Lourdes."

A. Y., porter of Duchess of M. F.; for posting me in custom of great Roman families: 50c.

Custodian of Pantheon of Agrippa; for giving me exact dimensions of that monument: 25c.

Three human documents of various values: 4.85 lire.

His Holiness's cook; for revealing fact that the Pope deprives himself of meat on Fridays: 10 lire.

A. V., Secret Chamberlain of Hood and Sword; for informing me that his Holiness frequently dresses in white: 20 lire.

A halberdier; for communicating singular fact that the Pope never leaves his palace: 2 lire.

A friar; for taking me through catacombs and posting me on manners of primitive Church: 1 lira and copy of "La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret."

Bought valuable work on ancient Rome, by Signor Carlo Dezoby: 12 lire.

Dr. M., one of the Pope's private physicians; for telling me precise age of Leo XIII.: 1 lira and copy of "Docteur Pascal."

A servant; for telling me Leo XIII.'s opinion of Mme. Sévérine: 50c.

A prelate; for confiding to me fact that, when receiving M. Brunetiere, his Holiness was good enough to express interest in my candidature for the Academy: 20 lire and a copy of "Le Reve."

An auditor of the Rota; for letting me see the first mustard pot of his Holiness: 50 lire.

Honest people who, in return for such modest recompense as we have indicated, have made themselves M. Zola's devoted collaborators must, of course, on no account be compromised.

Odylic Force Has a Skeptic.

From The London Truth.

As many of my readers are doubtless contemplating trips out of London this Christmas, it will be a comfort to them to know that they need be under no apprehensions about the weather. A Mr. John Collinson, who, I gather, has lately published a book on the art of producing rain and sunshine by odylic force, writes to tell me that he has decided to give a practical demonstration which will convince those scoffers who doubt his conclusions. He states:

"I have, therefore, undertaken, by means of my art, to arrange that the present wet weather shall be susperseded on or about the 19th inst., and fine weather secured to last till the 27th inst. This is primarily for the benefit of poor people, and generally for holiday-makers and those who like to spend their leisure, more or less, in the open air."

On behalf of holiday-makers generally, I hasten to thank Mr. Collinson. I hope, however, he will not feel hurt if I take my umbrella and mackintosh out of town with me. Without any fault on the inventor's part, something might go wrong with the odylic force just at the last moment.

Literature Is Not Lucrative.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Literature is not a very lucrative business sometimes. Symonds received in all for his "History of the Renaissance in Italy" the sum of £1,100. The production of it cost him, he says, eleven years; so that his rate of pay was £100 a year, or "about equal to the wages of a third-class merchant's clerk or a second-class butler, the latter being also found in food and lodging."

Look Out!

Its remarkable efficacy in the cure of Headache, Nervousness, Nausea and Sleeplessness, and its pronounced success, has caused the extensive imitation of

BROMO EFFERVESCENT CAFFEINE

Those who have not the brains to originate cannot be trusted to make even a good imitation. For comfort and health insist on getting the real.

Small Size, 10 Cents. Large Size, $1.

REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN PARIS AND THE REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAVE PLACED APOLLINARIS WATER AT THE **HEAD** *OF* **ALL** *THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR* **PURITY** *AND* **FREEDOM** *FROM DISEASE GERMS.*

ARMENIANS' MANY FRIENDS

A Meeting of Protest Held in St. Bartholomew's Church.

CRUELTIES OF TURKS DENOUNCED

Dr. Depew Dwells on the Horror of the Massacre—Bishop Potter's Letter—Resolutions Adopted.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew addressed a large audience in St. Bartholomew's Church last evening on the Armenian outrages. The meeting had been called to protest against the Turkish atrocities against the Armenian Christians. There were several other speakers besides Dr. Depew, and resolutions were passed calling for a cessation of the outrages. An invitation had been extended to Armenians in this city, and there were fully 500 present.

Dr. Greer, pastor of the church, prayed for the safety of the imperilled men, women, and children. Then he said:

"Our meeting here to-night has a two-fold purpose. First, to protest against the outrages already committed, and, secondly, to prevent a recurrence of similar atrocities. Information of the butcheries has come slowly, because of the censorship established by the Turkish Government. I have letters from Armenians which confirm the news which I was at first unwilling to believe. Even the Turk is sensitive to public opinion, and it is

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. GODWIN'S GALLERY OF PORTRAITS

COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESSES. George William Curtis, Edwin Booth, Louis Kossuth, John James Audubon, William Cullen Bryant. By Parke Godwin. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

It is no slight thing for the youth of the country to have heard Mr. Godwin speak of such men as he has clasped hands with. He is the last of the little group of orators to whom the public turns naturally for commemorative addresses. His memory reaches back of the middle years of the century and holds with singular tenacity the details of his intimate knowledge of the fine minds which have given to the century its value as a historic and literary period. Already the names and events that are familiar to his lips have a certain significance to us as belonging to a past order. Already the lives that are to him pulsing with vital associations have become to us landmarks of a time that has taken on a semblance of antiquity in comparison with the immediate and very different present.

It is wise and desirable that Mr. Godwin's papers should be published while his voice is sounding clearly in the public ear, and his hearers can unite the impression of his personality with their more deliberate contemplation of his accomplishment. The men he speaks of are not exclusively objects of literary criticism to him, or of dispassionate analysis; he feels their quality with a generous fervor of admiration and sympathy that might repel an entirely modern audience with a strenuous standard of reserve, unless it had sufficient discrimination to perceive under the florid and abundant metaphor, the free style, and unstrained sentiment the orator's grasp of great principles and basic truths, his clear-headed apprehension of various characters whose chief bond of union was the large amount of their accomplishment and contribution to the world's store of deeds worth doing.

Mr. Godwin belongs to a time when much enthusiasm was shown in the pursuit of high ideals of conduct. There was less art of a finished perfection in his prime, possibly, than there is in his old age, for years bring various compensations, and ideals of one kind and another are always present. But there is little doubt that the period in American history that knew Lincoln and Curtis and Sumner and Lowell was a time when a high order of conduct was under especial consideration. It is in the spirit and with the voice of this era that Mr. Godwin speaks, and that fact gives the chief value to his utterances.

The address which introduces the little series contained in the present volume offered an opportunity that was eagerly and worthily responded to. Parke Godwin, speaking of George William Curtis, claimed and obtained the unstinted appreciation of large audiences who were themselves familiar with the best loved of American orators. The address in itself, read after an interval permitting calmer judgment than could be accorded to the spoken words striking on the sore hearts of a multitude of Mr. Curtis's friends, shows remarkable comprehension of character, in addition to the eloquent strain of personal feeling. The following bit of analysis is in essence excellent, although slightly obscured by the redundancy of style, which is nevertheless so thoroughly a part of Mr. Godwin that one would hardly spare it even where it militates against him.

Mr. Curtis was most happily endowed for the production of effects upon others, either as a writer or a speaker. His mind was both acute and vigorous, but it was planted in a soil richly sensitive, imaginative, and emotional. His turn of thought was not philosophical, i. e., metaphysical or speculative, he never dug down to what Schopenhauer called "the fourfold roots of the sufficient reason," and the very phrase would have amused him, but none the less he had a philosophy of his own—that mark of idealism or ideal naturalism which is the philosophy of all artists who see consciousness in nature and nature in consciousness, and for whom the smile, which is a pure delight to the mind, exists also in the sparkle of the eye and the curve of the lips. His intellectual life came to him from no mysterious pineal gland hidden away in the folds of the brain, but from the tremulous fibres of the senses, whose manifold, many-colored, many-toned messages were taken up by that imperial wizard and artificer, the fantasy, and, by some secret alchemy, dissolved and wrought over again into manifold, many-colored, many-toned words.

It is not to be inferred from this that Mr. Curtis's reasoning powers were inferior; he seized readily upon general principles, but not the profoundest nor the most abstract, only the middle sort, the axiomata media, which connect the more obvious aspects of things and lie open to common sense. He could argue well, as many an adversary found to his cost; but not at long length; he preferred figures of rhetoric to figures of logic, and he drew men by the lyre of Apollo rather than drove them by the club of Hercules. They were the more easily drawn because through all the glow and glamour of his sensuous and imaginative showings there pierced such a solid aspiration for what is permanently ennobling in conduct, and such a fixed, instinctive, unaffected love of truth, that he commanded at the same time that he won adherence and homage.

It is perfectly true that this could be boiled down to the compass of two brief sentences, but it is equally true that the unrestrained language gives to the impression a color that is not false because it is vivid. Although Mr. Godwin spares no pains in collecting facts and recalling details of the lives that he brings before us, it can hardly be said that his conscientious effort to give as much as possible of the biography of his subject gives to his work the special distinction it possesses. Facts concerning great men, even men humble and retired in their greatness, as the good Audubon, are usually forthcoming; but only the companions of their own generation can give to posterity pictures of their personality. Only those impressed by them at close contact can render the impression to others who can be reached through the mind alone. Of Kossuth Mr. Godwin says:

> Had our feelings been dead at the outset, that magical voice of his, when it had once got to telling its story, would, like the bugle call of a Highland chief, have rallied every man to his side. Great heavens; what oratory it was. I have heard many of the masters of speech, but I have heard none that had a completer mastery than he. In intellectual force and penetration he was the equal of any of them; his voice was as mellifluous, his manner as charming and persuasive, but his imagination was warmed and colored by an Oriental blood that was not theirs, and he surpassed them all in a depth and intensity of feeling which I cannot describe. It was a sort of perpetual white neat, which did not blaze or flame out, and yet was always hot to the core. For the most part, his manner was easy and colloquial, as if he were talking to a friend on a point that concerned him, but when he was suddenly excited as some great thought or image swam into his ken, his tones rose in the air like the chords of an aeolian when the wind plays over its strings, or like the roar of a torrent that falls from the crest of a mountain and wakens the echoes of far-off summits. His invective and his pathos were alike fearfully intense.

Mr. Godwin is an artist of the old school, and his portraits have that which portraits do not always have, an indisputable likeness to the sitter. Posterity may yield its admiration to very different art, but when it desires to find out how the chief people of Mr. Godwin's generation looked to their companions, they may go with assurance to this gallery of portraits. The volume is uniform with the "Literary and Social Addresses," by Mr. Curtis, recently issued by Harper & Brothers.

JANUARY MAGAZINES

—In the January number of Harper's Magazine the death of the Count of Paris is made the occasion for a review of "The Fortunes of the Bourbons," by Kate Maron Rowland. It is a carefully-prepared and intimate paper, interestingly illustrated. Another illustrated paper of note is Julian Ralph's description of Charleston and the Carolinas, which is bright and informing, as is the fashion with papers Mr. Ralph writes. Alfred Parsons's description of the [illegible] of Virginia, the Japanese mountain, is illustrated from eighteen drawings by Mr. Parsons. Thomas A. Janvier returns to these pages with another of his old New-York papers. He writes on the slave-traders, and writes with the knowledge and charm that have made "In Old New-York" one of the choicest books of the season.

—The holiday excellence of the last number of The Century will have spoiled no reader who looks into the number for January. It is a number quite up to The Century's standard—good all the way through and first rate in places. Prof. Sloane is telling the world scores of things about Napoleon's early life that have practically been lost in knowledge of greater and later things. A paper in this number by Florence O'Driscoll on Canton scenes gives many vivid, if repellant, facts in Chinese life, while one on "The Armor of Old Japan" gives further timeliness to the number. Noah Brooks's "Glimpses of Lincoln in War Time" are fresh and delightful, based as they are on personal knowledge, and written with a gentle and graceful hand.

—The Atlantic comes to us with a story by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, entitled, "A Singular Life," and filling the place of honor. It is followed by a paper on "The Survival of the American Type," by John H. Denison. Kate Douglas Wiggin contributes the first half of a story entitled "A Village Stradivarius." A paper on "The Genius of France" is by Havelock Ellis, a writer whose books have attracted many thoughtful readers. John Trowbridge has a paper on the want of economy in the lecture system. A story from Japan, entitled "A Wish Fulfilled," is by Lafcadio Hearn.

—The January number of Mr. Astor's Pall Mall Magazine is called the "New Year's Number," and will rank with the best issued. Out of England there comes to us no illustrated monthly comparable to this for variety, newness, wealth of illustrations, typographical excellence, and general interest. One feels that he is getting more than his quarter's worth. Bret Harte, Gen. Lord Roberts, Walter Besant, Rider Haggard, and Zangwell are among the month's contributors.

LITERARY NOTES

—Mr. du Maurier is reported to be engaged on a successor to "Trilby." Now that the holiday demand for books has passed, the Messrs. Harper may hope to supply their orders for "Trilby" without delay to other work in the pressroom.

—Macmillan & Co. will bring out a life of the late Czar, Alexander III., written by Charles Lowe, the biographer of Bismarck. It will contain some account of the late Czar's father, Alexander II.

—John Murray has just issued a new edition of Sir Henry Layard's "Early Adventures." In a preface Lord Aberdare says ample materials exist for a biography extending over the whole of Layard's active life. His books in themselves abound in biographical details, but there exists an extended correspondence with Signor Morelli, Lady Eastlake, and others.

—Marion Crawford's Century story, "Casa Braccio," in which a nun is the heroine, recalls the fact that the author himself is of the Roman Catholic faith.

—Bangs & Co. will sell in January the fine collection of old English literature brought together by Mr. Charles B. Foote, whose remarkable collection of first editions of American authors was sold recently by the same house.

—The Messrs. Crowell are about ready to bring out Prof. Amos G. Warner's work on American charities, which several colleges have already adopted as a textbook.

—From the English publishers of Scott's novels The Westminster Gazette learns that for 360 copies of "Ivanhoe," 280 copies of "Waverley" are sold; 275 copies of "Rob Roy," 265 of "Kenilworth," 255 of "Guy Mannering," 230 of "Old Mortality," 220 of "The Antiquary," 205 of "Quentin Durward," 190 of "Woodstock," and 160 of "Count Robert of Paris."

—During the year nearly seven hundred persons visited Ecclefechan as pilgrims to Carlyle's birthplace. From this fact it is estimated that the small fee to be charged for admission to Carlyle's house, in Chelsea, when it shall have been acquired for use as a Carlyle Museum, will be nearly sufficient to maintain the place. Through Mr. Poultney Bigelow a contribution has been received from the German Emperor, with a telegram expressing the happiness it afforded him to do honor to the memory of the biographer of Frederick the Great. Carlyle's house is not in the dilapidated state it has sometimes been represented to be. A recent visitor writes that he found its condition such as would substantially bear comparison with that of many younger houses. Subscriptions to the house fund will be received in this country by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

—The late Czar of Russia was a great reader of novels. He and his wife found in the reading of them one of their chief sources of enjoyment. A package of the newst English, French, and German works used to arrive regularly at the imperial residence.

—On the contributors' list of The Ladies' Home Journal for the new year are the names of Bret Harte, W. D. Howells, A. Conan Doyle, Margaret Deland, Sarah Orne Jewett, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Eugene Field, and John Kendrick Bangs.

—The following details concerning the death of Matthew Arnold, as given by the Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) of the Sefton Park (Liverpool) Presbyterian Church, are, in the main, new: "Matthew Arnold's brother-in-law, Mr. Cropper, attended our church, and that was how he came to be in the church that Sunday. It was sacrament morning, and I preached on the 'Shadow of the Cross.' We afterward sang the hymn, 'When I Survey the Wondrous Cross.' Mr. Arnold left before the communion and went home. As he came down stairs from his bedroom to lunch, a servant who was close to the dining-room door heard him saying softly to himself the first lines of the hymn. At luncheon Mr. Arnold spoke about the hymn, which, he said, was the finest in the English language. Afterward he went out, and in ten minutes was dead."

—The sale in England of Stopford Brooke's book on Tennyson is said to be almost as large now as when it was published, many months ago.

—The recent letters of Dr. Parkhurst and Mayor Gilroy in praise of Mrs. Lamb's "History of the City of New-York," Mayor Gilroy saying "the work, in my judgment, is all that Dr. Parkhurst claims for it," leads The Critic's "Lounger" to remark: "This is the Lion and the Lamb lying down side by side—or rather the Lion and the Tiger, and a little Lamb leading them."

—The National Institute of Geneva has published "Les Suisses et la Neutralité de la Savoie," by Henry Fazy. The object of the work is to make known an interesting episode of the war of the Spanish succession. When Louis XIV. fought the coalition, the Swiss cantons proclaimed their neutrality. It was an act of wisdom on their part, because otherwise the Helvetian territory might have become the battlefield of Europe. In 1703, when Duke Victor Amédée II. was detached from Louis XIV., he conceived the project of obtaining for Savoy the advantages of neutrality. The question was not new. It had been agitated in 1690, but without result. Victor Amédée tried negotiations with the Swiss cantons. Then occurred a diplomatic debate in which contrary pretensions were sustained with incomparable ability. For a year the Ambassadors of France and of Spain on one side and the envoy of the Duke of Savoy on the other fought one another with eloquence and flattery in order to gain the good graces of the Diet. The latter was profoundly divided by dissensions of all sorts. It did not have one statesman. Every delegation was exclusively dominated by the interest of the canton which it represented. There were other causes of weakness. The directing classes gave an example of shameful venality. The story, accompanied by copies of the original documents, is well told by the author. The edition published by Georg & Co. at Geneva is a charming example of typography. One's pleasure at the careful erudition and the clear style of the work is augmented by the gracefulness of the type and head and tail ornaments.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE. Published monthly, with illustrations. Vols. XV. and XVI., January to December, 1894. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

PETIT LIVRE D'INSTRUCTION ET DE DIVERTISSEMENT. Collected and Edited by Miss F. Saw. 16mo. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

EPISODES FROM ANDREAS HOPER. By Otto Hoffmann. Edited by O. B. Powell. 16mo. New-York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. 25 cents.

BUSINESS FORMS, CUSTOMS AND ACCOUNTS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGES. By Seymour Eaton. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

THE KING'S DAUGHTER AND OTHER POEMS. By Matthew Hunt. 12mo. London: Elliot Stock.

THE ART OF THE WORLD. Illustrated in the Paintings, Statuary, and Architecture of the World's Columbian Exposition. Folio. Parts 28, 29, and 30. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1 per part.

WAYMARKS FOR TEACHERS. Showing Aims, Principles, and Plans of Every-Day Teaching. With illustrative lessons. By Sarah L. Arnold. 12mo. New-York: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.25.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Sidney Lee. Volume XLI., Nichols-O'Dugan. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.75.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

According to The United Service Gazette (British) the battleship Magnificent, which has just been launched, is the most superb specimen of naval architecture that has yet been attempted. The Magnificent, the paper says, is of all vessels in the Royal Navy the most advanced in type, the most powerful in attack, the strongest in defense, and the fastest in speed. The Magnificent is the first of the battle ships of the first class voted by Parliament as a result of the naval agitation of 1893. Her principal dimensions are: length between perpendiculars and 420 feet over all; extreme breadth, 75 feet; mean draught of water, 27½ feet, and displacement, 14,900 tons. She will have twin screws, and with a natural air draught, on the eight hours' contractor's trial, a mean speed of 16½ knots is expected, and with moderate forced draught a maximum of 17¼ to 17½ knots will be attained.

The armament of the Magnificent will consist of four twelve-inch breech-loading guns, weighing nearly fifty tons each; twelve six-inch quick-firing guns of the most modern type, mounted in armored casemates; sixteen twelve-pounder quick-firing guns, two twelve-pounder boat and field guns, twelve three-pounder quick-firing guns, eight Maxims of rifle calibre, and five torpedo tubes. With these and a certain quantity of ammunition on board, the Magnificent will have a displacement of 15,000 tons. This is greatly in excess of the tonnage of any battle ship yet launched by other powers, except Italy, which has two vessels already in commission of greater displacement by 900 tons.

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The British torpedo boat destroyer Ferret, which is soon to be placed in active service, is, according to a service journal, simply a box of machinery from end to end. Her length is slightly in excess of the old-time line-of-battle ships, and her beam is one-third less. Under forced draught she can be driven at a speed of about twenty-seven knots per hour. Armed with two quick-firing guns and four torpedo tubes, she can pursue and overtake the swiftest torpedo boat afloat, and, with her more powerful gun fire, destroy her. Four funnels, four boilers, triple-expansion engines, making at their highest speed some 400 revolutions per minute, steam steering apparatus, and machinery for working anchors and cables, all crowded into the narrowest limits, make up this result of modern mechanical engineering and shipbuilding skill.

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A British service journal says that the Admiralty is making arrangements to strengthen the Channel squadron by the addition of two battleships and two cruisers. The paper says that this will increase the number of battleships in the squadron from four to six and the cruisers from three to five. The dockyard authorities at Portsmouth have already received instructions to prepare for this service the Revenge and Royal Oak, two of the largest and most powerful vessels afloat. The cruisers will be of the Bonaventure type, and there is little doubt that the Astraea, at Devonport will be one of the two selected, as she is practically ready for commissioning. Owing to the unfortunate career of the Sharpshooter during the short time she has been with the Channel squadron, it is probable that she will be relieved, but this will be by a vessel of the same class, and will not materially strengthen the fleet. The changes referred to will take place immediately on the termination of the present cruise, in order that the capabilities of the new vessels may be fairly tested during the short cruise prior to the manoeuvres.

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The Naval and Military Record (British) says that, as a result of a series of experiments carried out by the Ordnance Committee on board the Nettle, at Portsmouth, the Admiralty has decided to introduce into the navy a new type of common shell for use with all breech-loading guns, from the sixteen-and-a-half-inch 110-ton gun down to the six-inch five-ton gun, and also for the six-inch quick-firing gun. The new projectile, according to The Record, will be made of cast steel, and will have a pointed head. Hitherto the bursting charge of the common shell used for all the larger types of breech-loading and quick-firing guns has received its detonation by means of a fuse fitted into the head of the projectile. This arrangement seriously interfered with the penetrative power of the shell, and it is principally for the purpose of giving greater facilities for penetration that the pointed heads are to be adopted. The base of the projectile, which has hitherto been used exclusively for filling with the bursting charge, will now also be arranged for the reception of a fuse. The projectile for the 16.25-inch gun will, when empty, weigh over 1,600 pounds, and will be made to receive a bursting charge of about 200 pounds of gunpowder.

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The question as to how to man the ships of the British Navy is a matter that has recently demanded considerable attention. Concerning the problem The Naval and Military Record (British) says:

> "With the numerous additions to the British fleet in the shape of battle ships, cruisers, and smaller vessels recently launched from royal yards and arriving from those of private firms, and in view also of the announcement that the Channel fleet is to be strengthened by two battle ships of the largest size and two second-class cruisers, we are face to face with the question of where to find soldiers to man them. The deficiency must be dealt with some day, and why not at once? Delay may be, and generally is, dangerous. It is true that for some of the work required, such as that of firemen, working boat crews, deck cleaners, and so on, ordinarily trained men could be procured, and would answer the purpose. But the main body of both officers and men, nowadays, in all branches, must be trained men, and more than that, must be highly-trained men, so as to insure the best possible results from the use of the complicated weapons and machinery placed at their disposal on board modern ships. To say that an increase to the personnel of the fleet of 10,000 men, with a proper proportion of officers, is necessary, may seem startling, but the statement is well within the mark, and if we only had them we might feel perfectly secure in any complication that might arise. Around such a force as we should then possess we could group our reserves in proportions which would render them useful, and from the combination of both obtain the most satisfactory fighting force possible."

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The Naval and Military Record (British) says that there are now fifty-three merchant steamships which the Admiralty have the option of equipping as armed cruisers in case of emergency. Of this number, eleven only are in receipt of annual subventions, the remainder being at the disposition of the Admiralty without further subsidy. The Admiralty have just been furnished with a report that of this auxiliary fleet four can maintain an ocean speed of over 19 knots, five over 17, thirty-seven over 15, and the rest nearly 15 knots.

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In consequence of the lessons taught by the naval battle of the Yalu, the Italian Admiralty, with the sanction of Parliament, has decided to spend 10,000,000 lire upon the purchase and manufacture of quick-firing guns for the larger war ships. The number of torpedo boats will also, it is said, be considerably increased.

NEW-YORK IS FAR BEHIND

Canada Eagerly Active in Facilitating Transportation.

PLAIN WORDS BY EDWARD C. O'BRIEN

The Empire State's Commercial Prosperity at Stake, He Says—Low Rates to Montreal—Improvements Needed.

Now that the adoption of the constitutional amendments makes it possible for the Legislature to spend $20,000,000 in the improvement and construction, or reconstruction, of canals in this State, the people all along the Northern Tier are anxious to see what will be done about it.

Almost as many different plans of improvement and construction have already been suggested as the Legislature has thousands of dollars at its command for the purpose. Each section of the State advocates its own needs. But there is no doubt that all sections are in favor of beginning work right away, somewhere.

It is expected that Canada will open her new Soulanges Canal in two years or so, and that the prosperity of the northern section of the State will be materially affected if we are not able to meet this improvement on something like equal terms.

Edward C. O'Brien, who was Commissioner of Navigation under President Harrison, and who has just been appointed Commissary General on Gov. Morton's staff, has given a great deal of attention to the study of canals and internal waterways, not only in this State, but in other States and other countries.

The report that he published just before he retired from office was considered one of the ablest maritime papers ever sent out from Washington. Mr. O'Brien is in the city just now, and a reporter for The New-York Times asked him yesterday to talk about the State canals, as they are today, their capacity for transportation, and the necessity for immediate improvements.

"It has always been the aim of British-Canadian statesmen," said Mr. O'Brien, "that Canada should realize her geographical advantages and become to the United States what Venice, the Hanse towns and Holland were to Europe, and what England is to the world at large; namely, a commercial parasite, feeding on our activities and fattening on our export and import trade, which she means to divert to Montreal.

"To accomplish this end the Canadian Government has expended on its canal system (up to 1893) the enormous sum, considering its population, of $72,079,339.76, and has under construction and contract additional works, which will cost $6,400,000. This will swell the total outlay of the Canadian Government, on canals and interior water systems, to $78,500,000.

"In addition to this, the City of Montreal and the Dominion Government have executed and under contract river and harbor improvements at and below Montreal which are designed to give a channel 30 feet in navigable depth from the ocean to Montreal, and to provide at Montreal a deep and commodious harbor, fully protected from the ice shoves. The latter works, when completed, will have cost $5,000,000, making the total outlay of our energetic neighbors on the St. Lawrence and their canal system upward of $83,500,000.

"The geographical arguments which prompt and encourage these ambitious projects are obvious to any one who will take the trouble to look at a map of North America. To quote the valuable work of the late George H. Ely: 'For one-half the distance across the continent the waters of the St. Lawrence system divide the Dominion from the Great Republic. These great American lakes contain more than one-half the area of all the fresh water on the globe. They make up the largest system of deep water inland navigation on the globe. The water area is 95,460 square miles. No other inland waterway bears upon its bosom so vast a commerce, or touches, as this does, the vital interests of so many millions of men.'

"The topographical relations of these connected waters," continued Mr. O'Brien, "are very remarkable. Lying, in general direction, east and west, between the forty-first and forty-seventh parallels, they penetrate from tide water 1,400 miles into the heart of the continent. The western extremity of the system, the head of Lake Superior, is 1,700 miles only from the waters of the Pacific.

What the Canadians Have Done.

"To span the 1,700 miles between the great lakes and the Pacific, the Canadians have built the Canadian Pacific Railroad at a cost to their Government of $210,000,000, and 25,000,000 acres of agricultural land, and have extended its influence to trans-Pacific ports by heavily-subsidized steamship lines.

"To realize their topographical advantages to the eastward they are spending, as I have said, $83,500,000 to perfect a deep water route from Lake Superior to the Canadian seaboard.

"They have subsidized trans-Atlantic steamship lines, and are now about to put on a first-class trans-Atlantic express mail and passenger steamship line, which is to receive an annual subsidy from the Canadian Government of $750,000 in addition to large subventions from the British Government.

"From Liverpool to New-York is 3,040 miles. From Liverpool to Montreal is 2,790 miles. From New-York to Duluth (via railroad to Buffalo) is 1,437 miles, and via the Erie Canal, 1,517 miles. From Montreal to Duluth, via the St. Lawrence, is 1,854 miles. From Liverpool to Duluth, via Montreal and the St. Lawrence, is 4,144 miles, which will shortly be unbroken deep-water navigation. From Liverpool to Duluth, via New-York, is 4,477 miles, or 4,557 miles, according as the route be via the New-York Central Railroad or the Erie Canal to Buffalo. Montreal is 250 miles nearer Liverpool than New-York is, and 83 or 163 miles nearer Duluth. From Liverpool to Duluth the route, via Montreal, is 333 or 413 miles shorter than the route via New-York.

"Let us translate these distances into dollars and cents and see what commercial advantages the Canadians will realize on the completion of the great eighty-three-and-a-half-million-dollar water route from the great lakes to the seaboard. Let us compare the relative costs of taking a ton of freight from Duluth to New-York and from Duluth to Montreal.

"On the lakes and the St. Lawrence we can, without serious error, assume freights to average 1 mill per ton per mile, and on the Erie Canal 3 mills per ton per mile. Five hundred and twenty miles of barge transportation at 3 mills equals $1.56, and 997 miles of steamship transportation at 1 mill equals $1, making transportation to New-York cost $2.56, to which must be added 47 cents, port, commission, and transshipment costs at Buffalo, making the total freight from Duluth to New-York equal to $3.03 a ton.

"Via the St. Lawrence to Montreal the items of cost will be: 1,355 miles at 1 mill, equal to $1.35; twenty-six hours' detention in the locks, equal to 26 cents; tolls, 10 cents, making the total freight cost from Duluth to Montreal $1.71 a ton.

"It will be seen that the natural and artificial advantages of Canada's location and her deep waterway to the sea will give Montreal an advantage over New-York of $1.32 a ton, or 35 1-3 mills a bushel on all freight received from the great lakes.

"The Canadian statesmen realize fully that their commerce and commercial cities must, in the future, grow mainly on what substance they can draw out of the United States. Therefore, these great, costly, ambitious, and well-laid projects, the aims of which are, first, to provide a cheaper route outward for American exports and inward for American imports than any United States route; second, the extension of Canadian trade and Canadian-British influence into all the States bordering the great lakes and commercially auxiliary to them; third, the building up of Montreal, and, fourth, of British supremacy on this side of the Atlantic by making the great heart of the continent, and the richest and most prosperous States of our Union commercially tributaries to and dependent on the Canadian gateway to the continent.

"Thus they plan to divide our States in interest, the interior against the seaboard, and by thus weakening us to strengthen British interests; for all experience proves that where trade goes there interests and sympathies follow and centre.

Our Government Must Wake Up.

"In view of the profound statesmanship exhibited by our neighbors, what has our own Government done to meet the situation, and by providing a cheap deep-water route reaching the seaboard at an American port, to keep the trade and sympathies of our people within our own borders?

"Our Government has done nothing! Absolutely nothing! It has expended upward of $40,000,000 in general and local improvements on the great lakes, of which sum $14,158,223 is to be the total cost of the twenty-foot channels connecting Lakes Erie, Huron, Superior, and Michigan.

"These improvements are most important, both specifically and as parts of a grand general scheme to provide deep navigation from Duluth and Chicago to New-York. They have proved most important to our internal commerce, and of the highest value to the people whose commodities are transported over them.

"But in default of provision made by our own Government by which the vast commerce of these waters can cheaply reach the sea at an American port, that commerce will go to those foreign ports which it can reach cheaply; that is to say, the vast commerce originating in our interior States will go to Canadian seaports, and Canada, by her foresight, will reap the advantages of the expenditures made by our own Government.

"Canadian commerce will be built up at the cost of American seaports, and our interior States will become separated in interest and in sympathies from our seaboard States.

"The State of New-York is an empire in itself. Our State is more populous and many times wealthier than Canada. What has our great State of New-York done to preserve to our own cities the trade which is now ours?

"Nothing! Absolutely nothing! We look at our Erie Canal, with its seven feet of water, and its seventy-two locks and lose ourselves in admiring its greatness. It has played a great part in the history of the State and of the nation. But boats carrying 250 tons on seven feet of water, at a speed averaging three miles an hour, cannot compete with boats carrying 1,750 tons on fourteen feet of water at a speed of ten miles an hour.

"The limit of capacity for transportation of our State canals is fixed by the amount of water which can be stored on the watershed from which it is supplied; and with the present system of locks the limit of tonnage which can be expeditiously and profitably handled is in the neighborhood of 4,500,000 tons per annum.

"To deepen the canal and increase the draught and tonnage of the boats would not materially increase the capacity of the canal; for the available water, if used in the present type of lock, will lock only a given number of tons, no matter whether those tons be carried in big boats or in little boats.

"It is the opinion of engineers who have made the subject a study that, to materially increase the tonnage and usefulness of the canal, the proper thing to do is to introduce some system of balance locks. Such locks have been in practical, everyday use for eight or ten years at La Louvrière, in Belgium, at La Fontenettes, in France, and, more recently, on the Manchester Canal, in England. They lock boats of tons with one-fortieth the amount of water necessary to use in the type of lock now used in this State.

The New Soulanges Canal.

"It must be borne in mind that Canada has not realized the advantages of her great expenditure, because her canal system is not complete. The strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link; the capacity of a navigation system is measured at its point of least capacity. The weak link in the Canadian water route is the Beauharnais Canal, with only nine feet of water.

"But this weak link will soon be replaced by a strong one, namely, the Soulanges Canal, with fourteen feet of water over the lock sills and seventeen feet in the stretches. This canal will be finished within three years, and then the Canadian fourteen-foot system will be in full working order from Lake Superior to Montreal. There will be no weak link in the chain then, and we will feel it pinch.

"Nor are these energetic northern neighbors satisfied with what they have done and are doing. They are considering a canal and navigation from Montreal to Georgian Bay, via the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers, Lake Nipissing, and the French River. This is the shortest possible route from the seaboard into Lakes Michigan and Superior, and it is entirely within Canadian territory and removed from our interference.

"Both commercial and military reasons are urged in its behalf as an interior and short line. It is only 1,037 miles from Montreal to Duluth, as against 1,354 miles by the St. Lawrence, being 317 miles shorter. It is 400 miles and 480 miles shorter from Duluth to tidewater than the New-York State routes, and it is 650 and 730 miles shorter from Duluth to Liverpool than the New-York routes.

"The Canadians are also considering the introduction of very high, quick-acting lifts in their canals. They have chartered a company which proposes to make the descent from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario with two lifts, each 160 feet, in lieu of the twenty-five locks now in use, and to descend the total difference in altitude between Lake Erie and Montreal Harbor with only six lifts, in lieu of the fifty-three now in use.

"Thus will be effected a saving in time between Lake Erie and Montreal of at least twenty hours, which, translated into cents, means a saving of 20 cents per ton, or over half a cent a bushel on Canadian commerce, and a handicap of that amount on our commerce.

"It is also the avowed intention of the Canadian Government to make the St. Lawrence River and canals free, thus reducing the cost of freight to Montreal 75 cents per ton, or 2 2-3 mills per bushel. The struggle for supremacy in the carrying trade within this continent will begin in earnest when Canada opens the Soulanges Canal.

New-York's Interest at Stake.

"We have lost the ocean carrying trade. We once carried a large trade for other nations and the bulk of our own exports and imports in our own vessels. But our shipping has dwindled both actually and relatively, compared to that of other nations, until we now depend almost entirely on foreign ships.

"Since 1858 the proportion of our foreign trade carried in our own vessels has dwindled from 73 7-10 per cent. to 12 3-10 per cent., or five-sixths. Shall we wait supinely and lose our lake and coast shipping also?

"The City and the State of New-York have a greater interest in it than any other city or State in the Union. The United States customs district of New-York collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, nearly 70 per cent. of the total duty collected on imported merchandise of the United States, and there also was shipped over 40 per cent. of our total exports for the same year.

"New-York has 281-10 per cent. of the total tonnage, 38 per cent. of the Atlantic and Gulf coast tonnage, 23 per cent. of the lake tonnage, 27 7-10 per cent. of the total steam tonnage, 46⅝ per cent. of the steam tonnage on the Atlantic and Gulf coast, and 19 1-3 per cent. of the steam tonnage on the lakes. New-York has 3 1-6 times as much tonnage as Michigan, more tonnage than floats on the great lakes, and almost as much as any other four States.

"This ascendency in shipping is due to the great advantages of the port of New-York and the good and cheap rail and canal transportation between New-York and the great lakes. It is threatened by the improvements now being completed by the Canadians, whose port of Montreal will, in 1897, have thirty feet of water, be fully protected from the ice shoves, can be equipped with the most modern facilities for handling freights, and will have deep-water communication with Duluth and Chicago, and an advantage in freights over New-York of $1.32 a ton, or 3.53 cents a bushel.

"When the Canadian canals are made free, Montreal's advantage will be $1.42 a ton, or 3 8-10 cents a bushel, and when all the improvements now projected are completed, $1.63 a ton, or 4 1-3 cents a bushel.

"The cost of handling grain in New-York Harbor is 1½ cents a bushel; freights and insurance to London are 3¼ cents a bushel; a total of 4¾ cents a bushel.

"You see that in the near future it will cost less than half a cent, or no more, taking into account the shrinkage, to send a bushel of grain to London via Montreal than to send it to New-York via Buffalo. In view of these facts, how can New-York hope to keep her ascendency in foreign trade and shipping? New-York cannot keep her place without an effort.

"In order to meet the requirements of American commerce, we must have the best possible internal connections and the cheapest possible freight rates between the great lakes and New-York City, and to get such freight rates we must have adequate waterways between the Hudson and the great lakes.

"The people of New-York seem to be less alive to the needs of commerce than any other people. In England, Manchester has spent $70,000,000 to free its commerce from the control of Liverpool. On the Continent, Germany, France, and Belgium are spending millions to deepen and improve their harbors, to make new harbors, and to extend and perfect their water routes both for commercial and military purposes.

"Germany has cut through the neck of land between the Baltic and North Seas, and is shortly to begin a system of ship canals to connect her great rivers. Belgium has colossal works in hand, and France is to make Paris a seaport and to connect the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biscay. The activity of Canada I have described.

"In the United States, Baltimore has projected a ship canal to Delaware Bay, so as to avoid the long sail down the Chesapeake. Five routes have been surveyed, and a Government commission is now examining the question.

"Philadelphia is striving to get a shorter and better route to the ocean by a canal from the Delaware to the New-York Bay, and is spending her own money to do it.

"Pittsburg is raising $100,000 to survey for a canal to Lake Erie, so as to bring in ore and send out coal more cheaply than can be done by rail.

"Chicago is spending $25,000,000 on a channel twenty-six feet deep to connect Lake Michigan with the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and make the river trade tributary to her greatness.

"Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, and Milwaukee are advising as to a canal to cut off the Michigan Peninsula and save the détour of 450 miles via the Straits of Mackinaw.

"St. Paul and Minneapolis are proposing to build a canal to the lakes, in order to be able to fight Duluth for the grain trade. Even the little city of Seattle, away out on Puget Sound, has been astir, and has secured an appropriation of $3,500,000 to build a canal between the sound and Lakes Union and Washington, so as to have a fresh-water harbor at uniform level for her shipping.

"The tides in Puget Sound rise eighteen feet and very much impede the loading and unloading of vessels. By this canal Seattle gets a harbor as extensive as New-York Harbor, and unaffected by tides or floods, and so secures to herself the future maritime ascendency of the Pacific coast.

"The people of New-York have been singularly apathetic. They have been indifferent alike to the activities displayed by other people and to their own future. They have sent to our State Legislature and to Congress men unable or unwilling to protect and advance their interests.

"During the last ten years about $5,250,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the rivers and harbors within this customs district, while the New-Orleans customs district received during the same period more than $40,000,000. This is more than one-third of the total sum appropriated for the improvement of rivers and harbors of the United States during that period. We see little places like Seattle, Washington, running off with big appropriations of $3,500,000 for harbor improvement, while New-York gets little or nothing, and her commerce has to wait on the tide.

"If New-York displayed as much energy in proportion to the magnitude of her commerce as Seattle or the Canadians have displayed, our commercial and maritime ascendency would be beyond assail."

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THE BRIDE 71, THE BRIDEGROOM 21

A Remarkable Wedding, That of Mrs. Louise Caldwell and C. B. Marco.

Mrs. Louise Caldwell, who is seventy-one years old, and Cornelius B. Marco, twenty-one years old, were married at the Hotel Brunswick a week ago. Mrs. Marco is one of the most wealthy women in this country. Marco came here from Darlington, S. C., a few months ago, invested a little money in business and lost it. Since then he has been penniless.

The wedding supper cost $15,000. The bride wore a Worth costume, and her trousseau was displayed to her women friends. It contained Worth and Felix creations and laces and jewels that were almost priceless. The ceremony was performed by Judge McAdam. It is said that young Marco made an arrangement with his bride before the wedding that immediately afterward she was to make a will leaving all of her property to him. His lawyers are said to have been at the wedding with the will ready for the bride's signature, but Judge McAdam interfered, and prevented its being signed. A lawyer's clerk who drew up the will said that all Mrs. Caldwell's property was to go to her husband except a few small annuities, one of which for $200 was to go to the clerk.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Daily..3 cents; Sunday..5 cents; Weekly..3 cents.

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr	6 Mo	3 Mo	1 Mo
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Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Lady Clancarty.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Othello.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Country Sport.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Taming the Shrew.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Irish Inspiration.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Humpty Dumpty.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Blau! Eine Vollkommene Frau!
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Don Giovanni.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.
333 FOURTH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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The Sine Qua Non Islands.

From The Boston Herald.

Mr. Edward Stanwood, in his address on "The Aroostook War," before nearly seventy members of the Pine Tree State Club, who gathered at the Brunswick Hotel Thursday evening, gave just one humorous incident of the dispute about which he spoke. He said he would have given more had he been able to find more. The incident he gave, he said, was perhaps old enough to be new to his hearers. Two Maine countrymen were discussing one of Webster's state papers in regard to the controversy when one of them asked what Webster meant by the three words, "Sine qua non." The other replied that he wasn't quite sure, but thought they were islands in Passamaquoddy Bay.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	40	17	3:30 P. M.	35	26
6 A. M.	39	17	6 P. M.	34	26
9 A. M.	38	18	9 P. M.	31	26
12 M.	35	24	12 P. M.	31	26

Average temperature yesterday.....22½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....35⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....30½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS AND OUR EXPORT TRADE.

The retaliatory movement in Germany for the exclusion of certain American products has induced sympathetic action on the part of other Continental Governments, as we have shown heretofore, and new manifestations of this commercial hostility have attracted attention since the recent adjournment of Congress. France now appears to be preparing for the imposition of restrictions like those originally prescribed by Germany. It was reported yesterday that the French Government has been urged by an influential delegation from the northern departments to enforce rigidly such laws as may serve to prevent the importation of American beef and cattle, and to forbid the use of slaughter houses at ports of entry.

There was published last week a report forwarded from Germany by an agent of the Department of Agriculture, who said, referring to the effect of the German retaliatory policy upon the business of the Hamburg-American Packet Company: "This company has built four magnificent steamers for the purpose of transporting live stock and dressed beef to Germany, but these steamers now take their freight to Havre." If the French Government should follow the example of Germany and Denmark in excluding live cattle and dressed beef, our export trade would be affected seriously.

During the holiday recess several of the Republican Senators have ascertained, we presume, that the people whom they profess to represent do not commend their determination to serve the interests of the Sugar Trust at the expense of our export trade by preventing the repeal of the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound on raw sugar from Germany. We hope that after the reassembling of Congress they will break the bonds of the shameful Sugar Trust alliance with Gorman, into which they were drawn by Mr. Aldrich, and will join a willing and large majority of the Democrats in cutting off this very injurious tax.

The Republican record in the Senate up to the recent adjournment was not one to which either the Senators or their party could "point with pride." Republican journals had predicted that Republican Senators would grasp the first opportunity to deprive the Sugar Trust of its protective differential. For example, on Dec. 2 The New-York Tribune said:

"The most conspicuous and powerful offender in national matters is the Sugar Trust. This law-defying combination is clearly responsible for the worst disgrace that has ever fallen upon an American Congress. The insolent dictation of this Trust, and its shameful methods which the courts are still trying to investigate, kindled the just indignation of nearly all upright members of Congress. It is only justice that the first and heaviest blow of retribution should fall upon a corporation which has thus dishonored legislation and affronted public opinion, and that it should come from the very Congress which yielded to its threats and seductions. The only punishment that this most insolent offender will feel is the removal of the entire duty corruptly secured for its benefit."

The Philadelphia Press and other leading Republican journals declared that a proposition to cut off the differentials would be supported by the Republican Senators, and urged that the Republican Senators should compel the Democrats to make a record on this question.

The record has been made. When the question was brought up, the Republican votes in the Senate were cast solidly against even a discussion of the proposition that the discriminating duty of 1-10 and the protective differential of 1-8 should be repealed. Twenty-three votes, all cast by Democrats, were recorded on the other side. These Democrats stand with the President and the Democrats of the House, all urging that these two duties should be cut off at once. But the Republican Senators, faithful to the Trust, say no.

The appeals made to them in behalf of the exporters of cattle, beef, and other agricultural products have thus far had no effect. The veteran correspondent in Washington of The Chicago Inter Ocean recently sent the following to that journal:

"The representatives of the Western cattle growers are not making as much progress as they had hoped in their efforts to devise some way in which the German embargo upon American cattle can be removed. Col. George R. Davis of Chicago, representing this interest, had an interview to-day with Senator Aldrich, who represents the Republicans of the Senate in all matters which relate to the parliamentary management of the tariff bill. Senator Aldrich gave Col. Davis the information which has long been accessible in these columns, namely, that it is the Republican policy that the tariff bill shall not be changed in this Congress."

Could any observing person expect from Mr. Aldrich a decision of a different nature? Reference is also made to a meeting of the five members of the Committee on Rules, at which "Mr. Gorman voted with the two Republican members, Aldrich and Manderson, to the effect that a change of the rules at this session is undesirable." The correspondent remarks that "Mr. Gorman, with the two Republicans, controls the committee." Here we see the old Sugar Trust alliance again.

On any day after the reassembling of Congress the Republican Senators, or half of them, or one-third of them, can repeal this dangerous discriminating duty by voting with the Democrats who desire that it shall be repealed and have already shown this desire by their votes. Let it be admitted that the Democrats are responsible for the imposition of this tax. This will not be denied. But the Democratic Senators, or a very large majority of them, are now convinced that they acted unwisely, and are ready and anxious to undo their work. The President, the Democratic majority in the House, and three-quarters of the Democratic Senators desire that the tax shall be repealed in order that our great export trade shall not suffer by reason of the exaction of it.

Who bar the way? The Republican Senators, bound by the terms of the Sugar Trust alliance made by Aldrich with Gorman and his little group of followers. Will not some of these Senators, who, as we think, have not clearly perceived the purpose and intended effect of the policy to which Aldrich has committed them, break away from this combination and vote for the preservation and promotion of their country's export trade?

PHILADELPHIA BOSSES.

Encouraged by the example of New-York, the citizens of Philadelphia are striving to re-establish a democratic form of government in that city. The evils they suffer from are like in kind to those we have tried to cure in New-York, and they are scarcely less formidable. Fundamentally, the trouble in Philadelphia is identical with that we are in process of overcoming in this city. The rule of Tammany bosses here bred inefficiency and corruption in the public offices. What Tammany has done for New-York Quay has done, or seeks to do, for Philadelphia. Tammany has professed to be Democratic. Quay is a Republican—a Republican Senator. But the actual "politics" of Quay are in no wise different from the politics of our Tammany chieftains. Private gain is the underlying principle, the end sought to be attained, in both cases.

It is for this reason that of late years neither New-York nor Philadelphia has enjoyed a democratic form of government. A democracy is a government by the people, a representative government. New-York and Philadelphia have been governed by rings and individuals almost absolutely, and the Government has been administered mainly for the advantage of the rings and the individuals, not for that of the people.

It is of course disgraceful for Philadelphia, as it was disgraceful for New-York, that it has allowed itself to fall into the hands of a boss. Quay is a very vulgar scoundrel, so completely void of shame that for years he has consented to wear the brand of public thief which The Times and other newspapers stamped upon him rather deeply. Yet he is still powerful enough and audacious enough to presume to dictate the Mayoralty nomination to the City of Philadelphia. Naturally enough, he chooses a man of his own political kind, Mr. Boies Penrose, a man altogether and for many reasons unacceptable to the decent people of Philadelphia.

It is of good augury that the Philadelphians have begun their campaign against corruption much as that campaign was begun in New-York. They have no Parkhurst there as yet, and no Lexow committee, but they have organizations of men and women, the "union of all good men," and women, too, precisely as we had such organizations here, and they are earnestly at work. Their appeals and arguments against Quay and his unworthy candidate for Mayor have been put before the people on all the billboards of the city. The forces of decency are fairly enlisted against the forces of indecency. Philadelphia has been in a pretty bad way, but undoubtedly the citizens ought to win over the bosses and the heelers. The good citizens are more numerous than the bad citizens in Philadelphia, just as they are in New-York.

WHY DELAY THE NICARAGUA CANAL?

It is strange that there should be so much difficulty in bringing Congress to any definite action with reference to the Nicaragua Canal enterprise. It can hardly be because there is any doubt left in regard to what ought to be done.

Among the questions that may be regarded as settled are these: An interoceanic canal across the territory of Nicaragua would be of great commercial value to the world, and of peculiar advantage to the commerce of the United States; its construction is entirely practicable at a cost that would insure a fair return upon the investment; the route that has been fixed upon is the best that engineering skill can lay out, and it is of the utmost importance that our Government should exercise all the control over the waterway that may be necessary for its protection, for a guarantee of its neutrality, and for the security of our national interests.

There is little doubt that this canal will be constructed sooner or later, and that its control will ultimately fall to the power whose people furnish the capital. The simplest and most direct way of making sure of its speedy construction, and at the same time insuring American control, is the adoption of the plan proposed, under which our Government would guarantee the bonds necessary to raise the capital, and in return would hold the bulk of the stock of the corporation to which the franchise has been granted. This plan, with variations in the details, has been before Congress for a long time, and is still hanging between the two houses.

Nobody except Senator Turpie seems any longer to argue that the canal is not desirable, or is not practicable, or that it would not be profitable, and nobody ventures to deny that our Government ought to exercise control over it, so far as that is to be done by any power foreign to Nicaragua. It is not claimed that the returns will fail to make the Government guarantee safe, and no actual investment of public money is asked for. Nothing has been said or done to show that any foreign Government would object to our carrying out the proposed plan, or would have any right or any wish to object. It seems to be a plain case for prompt action at the present session of Congress, for both political parties have declared in favor of the enterprise and there never has been any sign of popular opposition. If there is anything in the intimation that a corporation engaged in land transportation across the continent is hostile to the enterprise from fear of loss to its own traffic, it is not conceivable that the action of the Government in a matter of so much importance is to be affected by that consideration. The two houses of Congress ought to agree upon one of the pending bills, or a measure upon the same lines, providing for control of the canal company in return for the guarantee of the bonds necessary to raise the needed capital. There has been too much delay already, and more delay may have serious consequences by inviting capital and resulting complications from abroad.

MR. CORNWELL'S CURRENCY PLAN.

It seems pretty plain that in this part of the country the opinion of business men very generally is concentrating upon two points in the financial situation—the final retirement of the greenbacks and their replacement by national bank notes, issued on the bonds with which the greenbacks are retired. The suggestions of Mr. W. C. Cornwell, President of the New-York State Banks Association, which we published yesterday morning, have some new features that are well worth attention. Mr. Cornwell's plan is intended not merely to meet the present difficulty—grave as that is—but, while doing so, to provide for a gradual transition to a sound and lasting and elastic credit currency. With this end in view, he proposes an issue of $500,000,000 in low-term bonds, to be subscribed now, but to be issued in installments extending over eighteen months, payable at the discretion of the Government. On these bonds he proposes to allow the issue of bank notes to the amount of 150 per cent. of the bonds deposited, to be secured by a guarantee fund, by a first lien on all assets and by the personal liability of shareholders, the issues of each bank to be limited by its capital. He further suggests that the emergency-issue feature of the Baltimore plan could be adopted, if desirable.

Under this plan, as the Government should be in a position to redeem the bonds, the sufficiency of the safety fund and the general liens would be tested, and the banks could gradually proceed on that basis. There is no serious question that the provisions of the Baltimore plan would in practice be found to afford ample security; the principal objection to its adoption has been the fact that the public might not recognize the safety of the notes and that unnecessary disturbance might ensue. Mr. Cornwell's plan meets this objection by the provision for the continuance for a time of the bond security and also by a temporary redemption by the Government. It is probable that no new scheme could be worked with entire smoothness and security without this feature. Ultimately the banks should be required to redeem their own notes, and some provision should be made for their regular presentation for redemption. But it is of the last importance that any change in the currency should not breed the faintest distrust, and this can probably be secured only by temporary Government redemption.

It will be noticed that Mr. Cornwell's plan is one in which the advocates of the Baltimore plan and those of the Carlisle plan can find some of their own most important provisions. It differs from both in aiming at a gradual but thorough withdrawal of the legal-tender notes, which are the only source of real difficulty and danger. We are very much mistaken if the discussion of the past month has not convinced the country that no plan will be of real and permanent advantage that does not get rid of the legal tenders. No amount of gold in the Treasury can surely suffice for the prompt redemption of notes perpetually reissued and liable constantly to return for redemption. Mr. Cornwell's plan has the great merit of being the first that embraces the essentials of a sound system of bank currency, ultimately independent of the Government, and, with this, the sure disposal of the legal-tender notes.

CROSSINGS AT GRADE.

A controversy has arisen in Connecticut between the new electric railroad companies and the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company concerning crossings. The electric companies, or some of them, as we understand it, ask that they shall be permitted to cross the steam company's tracks at grade, and the steam company strenuously objects. It seems to us that in this matter public opinion should be on the side of the steam company. Everybody knows that this company, whatever may have been its shortcomings in other respects, has pursued a most commendable course during the last few years with respect to its grade crossings. It has expended large sums of money in separating grades at highway crossings, and now it is unwilling that new and very dangerous crossings on its line shall be made by the new electric roads.

The people and the Legislature of Connecticut should forbid the making of such crossings. It is the policy of the State to reduce the number of crossings at grade every year, and not to increase the number of them. The crossing of an electric road on the level of the steam road's tracks invites accidents more appalling than any which can occur on an ordinary highway crossing, and in all reasonable opposition to the creation of such crossings the New-Haven Company should have the support of the public.

OMITTED BY MR. HAWLEY.

We notice that Mr. Frank W. Hawley continues to supply long interviews and statements concerning the State Board of Health and the law for the suppression of tuberculosis to several journals published in the interior of the State. Mr. Hawley has undertaken, as we understand it, to procure the repeal of this statute at the coming session of the Legislature, and he professes to rely upon the assistance of Gov. Morton. We have expressed the opinion that he has not correctly estimated the character and impulses of Mr. Morton. We do not believe that the Governor will use his influence to procure the repeal of the law simply because the enforcement of it caused the condemnation of a number of his cows, which had the disease in question. Mr. Hawley's herd was inspected by the agents of the Board. A considerable number of his cows were found to be diseased and were killed. He calls the movement in this State and other States for the eradication of this dangerous disease, the protection of sound cattle, and the protection of consumers of milk and beef, "the tuberculosis fad."

The pages of the annual report of the State Board of Health show that he has failed to include in his long published statements something that is quite interesting and important. We copy the following from Pages 278-9 of Vol. II.:

"Mr. Hawley requested the examination of his herd. In applying for the same, he writes:

"'I am informed that there have been found cases of tuberculosis among the milch cows in this State. Many of my herd of registered Jerseys have been, during the last Summer, at the World's Fair, for many weeks; also at the State Fair at Syracuse, and at the Western New-York Fair, at Rochester. They have been brought in contact, as you will see, with many hundreds of animals from all sections of the country.'

"'Since the return of my herd to Pittsford Farms, I have noticed slight traces of incipient tuberculosis among several animals, which were promptly killed, and for the purpose of having a thorough and complete examination of the herd made, I wish your Board [the State Board of Health] would designate an inspector to thoroughly examine every single animal in it, by subjecting them to the most critical examination, and also with the tuberculin test.'

"The inspector remarks: 'I think it just and proper that something be said here in regard to the mode of contagion of this herd. The animals are fed from the floor, and so eat from one another. As for the water supply, the troughs used for water were very dirty and gave off a bad odor. Each should have separate mangers to eat from and separate pails for watering.'"

It appears, therefore, that Mr. Hawley had already killed several of his cows that were tuberculous, and that he asked the Board to subject all the others to a thorough inspection, with the aid of the tuberculin test, in order that the disease, if present, might be detected. The Board responded, and the animals were tested. In a herd of 157 there were found 72 tuberculous animals, (69 cows and 3 bulls,) and these were killed. The post-mortem examinations in each case are reported by the Board, and the presence of the disease (frequently in an advanced stage) is clearly shown by the reports, except in one instance. The record indicates in that case, however, that a microscopic inspection would have confirmed the evidence of the tuberculin test. Whether such an inspection was subsequently made we do not know.

Why should not Mr. Hawley put into the interviews and statements which he is liberally giving to the press a copy of the letter in which he asked the board to make the investigation and reported that he had already killed several cows, the tuberculous condition of which was clearly to be seen? Why should he not add also a copy of the official report as to the post-mortem examinations of the cows condemned and killed by the Board? We suggest that these additions are required in order that his statements and arguments may be complete. They are part of the foundation of fact upon which arguments should be based. We suggest that they should not be omitted hereafter when he continues his campaign against "the tuberculosis fad" in the columns of our esteemed contemporaries.

Since the Argentine Government has published by decree the fact that the ports of Rosario, Santa Fé, and Colastine are infected with Asiatic cholera there can no longer be any doubt as to the prevalence there of this disease. We are apt to forget that the seasons in the Southern temperate zone do not correspond with our own in point of time. If the season in Argentina were now Winter, as it is here, an extension of the infection would not be expected. The sanitary administration there, however, is believed to be more effective now than it was a few years ago, when the importation of cholera at Rosario and Buenos Ayres was followed by a great epidemic, which spread across the continent and caused the deaths of about 30,000 persons, and it seems probable that the disease will not be permitted this time to ravage the country.

Among the reports made by subcommittees to the Committee of Seventy, that of Mr. Everett P. Wheeler on the municipal civil service is especially interesting. It is an advantage in the matter under consideration by this committee that a very great improvement can be made by the Mayor without the aid of further legislation, apart from the reorganization of any of the large departments, and without any serious increase of expenditure—indeed with a large actual net saving to the city, when the value of the work secured is taken into account. The two points particularly urged by Mr. Wheeler's committee are the appointment of thoroughly-competent and faithful men as members of the Advisory Board and as Examiners, and the adoption in this city of the registration of laborers, by which, as has been completely proved in Boston and Brooklyn, politics can successfully be banished from this part of the city's work. This can be done by the Mayor, with the approval of the State Civil Service Commission, which would undoubtedly be secured. There is no question that with the energetic application of the policy recommended, not only could the city service be made very much better, but the danger of its falling again under machine control would be greatly lessened.

ABOUT THE ANCIENTS.

The presence of huge quadrupeds in North America with the peculiar elephantine feature, the proboscis, or trunk, need not be emphasized. The last one was exhumed about a year ago in Clark County, Ohio. In Europe there is no doubt but that the earlier forms of the elephant and primitive man were synchronous. The question arises, "Did similar creations exist in the New World?" In the Codex Borgianus, where a faithful copy is made of an ancient Mexican manuscript, Humboldt, expatiating on a figure having an elephant's head, writes that it "presents some remarkable and apparently not accidental resemblance to the Hindu Ganesa, the elephant-headed god of wisdom," and he asks, "Had the people of the Aztlan derived from Asia some vague notion of the elephant?" Since Humboldt's time the theory that primitive man and the mammoth in America were contemporaries is now generally accepted. Charlevoix, in 1744, notes an Indian legend of a huge elk, which the aboriginal described in this way: "And he has a sort of arm which comes out of his shoulder, and which he used like ours." In the collection of Indian relics in Davenport, Iowa, there are two pipes carved in the form of an elephant. There is an effigy mound in Wisconsin having the outline closely resembling an elephant. In the Douglass collection, at the Museum of Natural History, in New-York, there is a disk or shell gorget bearing the figure of a man, with a proboscis nose, which calls at once attention to the grotesque masks of the Mexican manuscript. This gorget was taken from a mound in Missouri. Finally, Dr. C. C. Abbott believes, "that the remains of the mastodon found in New-Jersey and New-York are far more recent than some of the relics of man." If this were the case, there must have been mastodons and Indians existing at the same time on the Atlantic seaboard of the continent.

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The trait peculiar to man or woman in contradistinction to the lower animals has been often sought. The physical differences are not salient enough. We seek for one thing which humanity did and does and which the animals never did or are likely to do. Theophile Gautier found it when he wrote: "No dog ever thought of putting rings into his ears, while the stupid Papuans, who eat clay and earthworms, manufactured their ornaments from shells and colored berries." Are we to find fault with the efforts early man and woman made to ornament themselves? Then began the dawn of art and the beginning of a higher culture. It should not be forgotten that Wallace has told us how the bower bird ornaments his grounds so as to delight his mate, but the male bird is still ignorant of the advantages of self-decoration. The jackdaw who masqueraded in the peacock's plumes is the fable of an impossible thing. We do not know that in mimicry the insects sail under false colors so as to become attractive. Mimicry is rather an effort to escape destruction. It never is obtrusive. It is, then, the ornamentation habit, the application of something outside, which makes the difference between man and the lower animal. Nature, in a certain way, does make the male bird in pairing time more attractive. His plumes are in finer condition. The pigeon seems to seek the exact light, so that he may cast an iridescent glow on his feathers, but the ornamentation belongs to the individual.

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Romance literature occasionally selects for its topic primitive man, and the imagination of the fiction maker carries him far. The artist, however, who may have models of the earliest implements to draw from, is fairly accurate with his illustrations. It is supposable that man in the paleolithic, or rough stone, age, had the same prime appetites and passions as he has to-day. To satisfy hunger must have been the first and the most constant of his wants. As Thomas Buckland expressed it, "The stomach, Sir, rules the world." If we only knew where was the first man we might decide about what was the climate and as to whether he lived up a tree or in a cave. Much that relates to the dawn of man must be purely conjectural, and so the literary person has just as much right to construct his primitive man as has the anthropologist. Anybody can be a Zola as far as relates to the habits, customs, ways of thought of the cave man. "Did the troglodyte chew gum?" Gum was superabundant then, since nature has left us such a great store of amber.

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According to a Hungarian anthropologist, the physical condition of recruits in Germany, France, particularly in Italy, and in Belgium, have diminished during the last ten years. In Switzerland the standard has remained the same. As Russia furnishes no military statistics of an anthropological character, no estimate can be made. It is, however, questionable whether the statements of the Hungarian can be accepted. The height of the man can be measured, but the totality of the physique, it would seem to us, would be a difficult thing to determine. Should, however, M. Donath's computations be found worthy of credence, in whatever countries such decadence is visible, no greater reproach could be cast on the Government. A decreased physical condition would be the resultant of insufficient food and an improper hygienic system, and a Government is responsible for them. It is a mistake to think that we of to-day have deteriorated in physical structure. There seems to be a certainty that in Europe men and women are not smaller than in the past. The original condition of savagery would make an inferior animal.

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Speculating on the most remote mechanical appliances, the probability is that the potter's wheel would take that conspicuous position. We have found so far no trace of a potter's wheel in early America. All pottery was hand made, and built up either by making rolls of kneaded clay or by using a basket as a mold. There is strong evidence that a bag, distended in some way, was in use, and on it the clay was plastered. In the Mississippi Valley there are no vessels with a vitrous glaze, but they are neatly smoothed and polished. Dumont, in 1753, explains that in Louisiana the Indian women burned shells, pounded them, and mixed this with their clay. They made clay rolls, and in this manner, he writes, they turned out "all sorts of earthen vessels, plates, dishes, bowls, pots, and jars, and some hold 40 to 50 gallons." In Maspero's "The Dawn of Civilization" there is a copy of a bas-relief in the Temple of Luxor showing the god Khnûmû modeling a man and his double on a potter's wheel.

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Methods of controlling the Nile as in use by the old Egyptians are neglected to-day, and accordingly the Temple of Karnac has been subjected to the effects of inundation. The Society for the Preservation of the Monuments of Ancient Egypt, of which Mr. Poynter is Honorary Secretary, is asking for money, to be used for pumping out the water, which threatens the preservation of the Temple of Karnac.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

William Webb Green.

William Webb Green died of pneumonia at the residence of his son, Richard D. Green, 235 Central Park West, last evening. At his bedside were his son, his son's wife, and their son and daughter.

Mr. Green was eighty-two years old. A week ago he went driving and contracted a cold that developed into pneumonia. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

William Webb Green was born at East Haddam, Conn., March 29, 1807, and was a son of Capt. Richard and Sallie Webb Green. His father commanded a company in the War of 1812. Mr. Green came to New-York City at the age of seventeen, and has resided here since. He was commissioned Ensign in the Tenth Regiment Infantry when twenty years old.

In 1833 he was raised to the command of his company, but afterward declined further promotion in the militia. In 1846 he moved to Brooklyn, where he served two terms as Alderman from the First Ward, and conducted a storage business on the East River until 1856, when he returned to this city.

Mr. Green was a Trustee of the Church of the Pilgrims, later of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church. He has been Director of the Jackson Marine and Anchor Fire Insurance Company, President of the Brooklyn and Green Island Oil Company, and of the North Second Street Railway Company, and Treasurer of the Brooklyn, Bushwick and Queens County Railroad Company. He was married Aug. 10, 1836, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Col. William W. Cott. He came to this city the same year Lafayette visited New-York.

Mr. Green has been a widower since March, 1883, and resided with his only son, Richard H. Green. He was a Republican, belonged to the Union League Club, and was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution and Society of 1812.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—David Hawes Wilson, who died Friday at his home, 10 East Thirty-second Street, was a well-known theatrical man. He was the business manager for W. H. Powers when Mr. Powers was starring in "The Ivy Leaf." He was Rosina Vokes's manager for five seasons prior to her death.

—Matthew Vassar Cable died Friday in the Tuxedo apartment house, 65 West Seventieth Street, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was the nephew of Matthew Vassar, who founded Vassar College.

—Policeman John R. Cullen of the East Twenty-second Street Station died at his home, 335 East Ninth Street, yesterday. He had been on the sick list a long time.

ART NOTES.

—The Architectural Record for the first quarter of the new year is profusely illustrated with admirable half-tone reproductions that are most satisfactory in their illustration of the text. A history of old colonial architecture, by Montgomery Schuyler, occupies considerable space and gives an exhaustive account of the earlier churches and buildings in Philadelphia and the South, accompanied by happily-chosen photographic views. There is an article on "The Historical Monuments of France," by Russell Sturgis, and Charles E. Jenkins treats of one of Chicago's latest architectural freaks—a sixteen-story sky-scraper—under the title of "A White-Enameled Building." A paper on "The Musical Ideals of Architecture," by H. Toler Booraem, is begun in this number. Other articles are "Modern Mosaics" and "Christian Altars and Their Accessories."

—The Art Interchange for January opens with an article on "Rookwood Ware," by E. A. Barker, who speaks with the authority of an expert and who gives valuable information with respect to the marks and signatures of the decorators whose work has made this ware what it is. Mr. E. H. Brush has an article on "The Bohemian Sketch Club of Buffalo," with illustrations by members. There are articles on "An American Art School," "Studies in Decoration," and "Some Art Talks About American Artists." Exhibitions are reviewed, and news of the arts is given, and there are reproductions of paintings by Arthur Parton, N. J. Baer, W. Hamilton Gibson, H. W. Ranger, and of the decorative work of Robert V. V. Sewell.

—The Boston Art Club will open its exhibit on Monday, Jan. 13. Five thousand dollars has been given to the club, to be distributed in prizes. Only oil paintings by American artists that have never been publicly exhibited will be eligible for the awards. There will be three prizes—$2,500 $1,500, and $1,000. Not more than one picture may be exhibited by one artist, though each artist may submit to the jury as many pictures as he pleases. The jury to select the pictures will be composed of nine persons—five from Boston and vicinity, two from New-York and vicinity, and two from Philadelphia and vicinity. Under these conditions there should be an excellent showing of important work.

—The Art Student for December is a handsome piece of typographical work and make-up, artistic in feeling, and decidedly original in general appearance. A review of Mr. Pennell's book, "Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen," occupies most of the paper, and there are a number of illustrations selected from the book, varied in subject and well brought out, that of Audrey Beardsley being the most remarkable. A lesson in French and a page of book reviews complete the articles and make one regret that there is not more.

—Afred Steven's picture, "The Woman in Yellow," will hang in the Luxemburg Gallery, having been bought by the French Government at the recent Garnier sale for about $1,000. Another picture purchased for the Louvre at the same sale was the well-known painting by David, entitled "Portraits des Femmes," painted at Brussels between 1815 and 1820.

—The Quarterly Illustrator grows with each succeeding number, both in quantity and quality. Mr. de Kay writes pleasantly about some German painters, and there is an interesting article on art in Washington, with pictures by local artists. The photographic compositions are as interesting as always, and form an attractive feature.

—Mr. Richard H. Halsted's collection of paintings by the late George Inness will be shown at the American Art Galleries on Monday, Dec. 31. Later on they will be sold by auction at Chickering Hall.

—At the Fall Academy nearly $3,500 has been realized by the sale of sixteen or more paintings, which is a better showing than was made last year, when but five pictures were disposed of.

—The sale of the works of Charles Jacque, which took place in Paris last month, realized over $80,000.

The Treasure on the Hussar.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The writer saw in The Times that a Capt. Simmonds proposes to devote his efforts to a thorough search for the treasure supposed to have been sunk over a century since with the British frigate Hussar. Now, the writer's mother's father, John Blades, came to America in this frigate, a runaway lad of twelve years, and repeated the truancy upon arrival in New-York. He lived as late as 1830, at New-Rochelle; finally lived in Batavia, N. Y., with a son, Robert, and died early in our civil war, well toward ninety-five years old. Grandfather used to tell his children that of his own knowledge the treasure was taken from the ship before the wreck. The writer, now seventy-eight years old, well remembers upon the occasion of one of the several efforts made to discover this treasure his mother expressing entire incredulity as to successful discovery of any treasure. A. A.

New-Rochelle, Dec. 24, 1894.

TWENTY-SIX LIVES LOST

The Crew of the Bark Osseo Carried Down with the Vessel.

ALL ATTEMPTS TO SAVE THEM VAIN

Wrecked in a Gale at Holyhead, the Bark Is Broken Amidships—All on Board Perish in the Waves.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The British bark Osseo was wrecked in a gale at Holyhead early this morning, and with her perished her entire crew of twenty-six men.

The Osseo was driven ashore back of the Holyhead breakwater. Her signals of distress were first heard by the coast guards about 4 o'clock in the morning. At that time it was pitch dark, and great waves were washing over the breakwater.

Despite the danger of being washed into the sea the guards proceeded along the breakwater, and, having rigged up the rocket apparatus, began firing life lines in the direction of the wreck. The faint light of the rockets soon disclosed the fact that the vessel had broken in two amidships, and that the mainmast had fallen, crushing the lives out of several of the crew.

A few survivors could be seen clinging to each half of the vessel, and their piteous cries for help could be heard above the roar of the storm.

After many failures, the coast guards succeeded in firing a line over the wreck, but by that time all on board had perished. A lifeboat vainly tried again and again to approach the wreck.

Not a vestige of the bark could be seen to-day, and there is no prospect of any salvage. Several bodies have been washed ashore.

The Osseo was a bark of 1,399 tons. She arrived at Falmouth Dec. 15 from Taltal, and had been ordered to Ardrossan.

Reports of stormy weather continue to be received from all parts of Europe. Numerous small wrecks and casualties are reported in Great Britain and Ireland. Many lives were saved by lifeboats.

A severe gale is blowing on the Baltic, and navigation is suspended at Copenhagen.

A heavy snow has fallen in the north of Scotland, and two railway trains have been blocked on the tracks.

At Hamburg the lower parts of the city are inundated, as they were a week ago.

Boats and wreckage washed ashore on the coast of Lancashire indicate that the British bark Loweswater has been lost. She left Garston in tow Dec. 21, with fifteen persons aboard. The hawser with which she was being towed parted in a gale, and the tug took refuge at Llandudno on Dec. 22, since which time nothing has been heard of the Loweswater.

The gale of the last two days did enormous damage on the coasts of North France, Belgium, and Germany. Seven large sailing vessels were towed into Bremerhaven in a badly-battered condition. Several coasters stranded, and some of the seamen aboard were lost. The Ostend-Dover steam packet service was suspended yesterday and to-day.

THE BATTLE OF KUNG-WA-SAI.

How the Japanese Retrieved the Day After a Repulse.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Central News dispatch from Pekin says that Liu-Kun-Yi, Viceroy of Liang-Kiang, has been appointed to the chief command of all the Chinese forces, ousting Li Hung Chang.

The Central News correspondent at Antoing telegraphs:

"Details from Kung-Wa-Sai confirm the first reports that the recent battle was fought with great obstinacy. The Chinese were strongly intrenched. They had eleven field pieces and some machine guns, and were well handled. The Japanese charges were repulsed with heavy loss. Their reserves from Hait-Cheng, who had experienced great difficulty on the march, owing to the snow, then joined them and they made another charge with hurrahs and shouts of victory.

"This time they carried everything. The Japanese admit that they had 450 killed and wounded, and say that the Chinese had 800 killed and wounded. The snow prevented a successful pursuit of the retreating Chinese.

"The villagers of Juaining drove away the Chinese soldiers who sought refuge there. They said they preferred to be governed by the Japanese, who had captured the village previously."

A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says:

"Gen. Nodzu, who commands the Japanese Army in Manchuria, reports that the natives have been greatly influenced by the clemency of the Japanese, and that many residents who had fled from their homes are returning with their families, and are willingly assisting the invaders. Markets have been opened, Japanese currency circulates freely, and the Japanese administration is working well."

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster passed through Chicago to-day on his way to Vancouver, whence he will sail for Japan Jan. 7. He will represent China in negotiations for peace between the two countries. Mr. Foster declined to discuss the merits of the dispute, but desired it to be understood that he does not represent the United States in the affair. He had always been friendly disposed toward both China and Japan, and since the war began he had followed the newspaper accounts, but did not care to express an opinion based on the information, even if he had formed one.

CHANGE IN THE FRENCH SENATE

Deputy Audiffred Takes the Place of the Late M. Brossard.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—M. Decroix, Senator for Loire-Inférieure, is dead.

Deputy Audiffred has been elected Senator for the Loire in succession to M. Brossard.

M. Decroix was a merchant and Vice President of the Council of the Loire-Inférieure when he was elected, in 1886, a Senator for that department. It was a partial election, made necessary by the death of M. Foubert, a life Senator. M. Decroix was re-elected in the general election of 1888. He was a Conservative.

Jean Honoré Audiffred, who succeeds Brossard as Senator for the Loire Department, was born Dec. 12, 1840. He is a lawyer, a Republican, and was elected a Deputy for the first time in 1879 at a partial election. He has grown in popularity at every general election. His political career was begun at the formation of the republic, when he was appointed an Under Prefect at Roanne.

HEAVY RAINS IN COLOMBIA.

An Entire Village Washed Away and Fifty Persons Drowned.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 30.—Capt. Mathison of the Norwegian steamship Yumuri, from Santa Maria, United States of Colombia, reports that fearful rains have fallen on the coast of Colombia. The village of Gaira, five miles south of Santa Maria, was washed away by heavy floods, and about fifty persons were drowned.

In Santa Maria between forty and fifty houses were destroyed, and a large number damaged by the flood. The railroad tracks and bridges on the Santa Maria road leading out to Rio Frio have been washed away, and it will require six months' labor to rebuild the road and bridges, as the bed of the road, as well as the track, has been destroyed.

CZAR'S ENVOY BEFORE THE POPE

Prince Lobanoff Received with Special Honors in the Vatican.

ROME, Dec. 30.—Prince Lobanoff, the Czar's special envoy, was received by the Pope at noon to-day. After presenting to the Pope an autograph letter from the Czar, Prince Lobanoff said that he was happy to fulfill an office which enabled him to express his veneration for the Pope, and to convey the good-will of his Majesty the Czar, whose policy was a pacific one. The Pope replied that he always supported the principles of order and peace, such as inspired the Czar.

The audience was held in the presence of the Papal Court, and lasted ten minutes. Afterward the Pope and Prince Lobanoff were closeted together for three-quarters of an hour.

In the evening Cardinal Rampolla, the Pontifical Secretary of State, gave a dinner to Prince Lobanoff, M. Izvolsky, the Russian representative at the Vatican, and a number of Cardinals. M. Izvolsky will give a similar dinner on Jan. 1.

COMING TO URGE ARBITRATION.

William Randal Cremer, M. P., to Sail for America Wednesday.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—William Randal Cremer, Radical member of Parliament for Shoreditch, will sail for New-York on the steamship Teutonic next Wednesday. As a delegate of the English advocates of international arbitration, he will take with him an address signed by 354 members of the British Parliament in favor of the proposed treaty of arbitration between England and the United States.

Mr. Cremer says that the signatures to the address were confined purposely to members of Parliament not officially connected with the Government. Among them are most of the Liberals, the Irish members, and many Conservatives and Unionists. Mr. Cremer will deliver a copy of the address to President Cleveland and every member of Congress.

The Daily News will say editorially to-morrow:

"The example which the proposed treaty of arbitration would set can hardly be overestimated. If it lasted a quarter of a century, it would probably last forever. We cannot conceive any reason against an equal interest on the part of both powers."

A Socialist Won the Seat.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30.—A Parliamentary election was held in Liege to-day, M. Defuisseaux, who was returned for Liege and Mons in the general election, having chosen to sit for Mons. The Socialist Smeets was elected to-day by a majority of 8,000.

To Renew the Passenger Pool.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Hamburg correspondent of the Central News says:

"It is reported that some of the Atlantic steamship lines have conferred at Cologne and resolved to renew the pooling arrangement as to passenger fares for 1895."

Capt. Dreyfus Wants a New Trial.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The court-martial in the case of Capt. Dreyfus, who was recently condemned to life imprisonment for high treason, will hear the Captain's petition for another trial to-morrow.

More Earthquakes in Sicily.

ROME, Dec. 30.—Earthquakes continue to be felt in Sicily. The town of Rometta, in the province of Messina, has been greatly damaged, very few of the houses being left in a habitable condition.

Lord Churchill's Condition.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Lord Randolph Churchill's condition this evening was reported to be unchanged.

EXPLOSION IN A BARBER'S SHOP

Customer in a Chair Blown Through a Plate-Glass Window—Several Other Persons Badly Hurt.

ELWOOD, Ind., Dec. 30.—A natural gas and sewer gas explosion occurred here this morning, soon after midnight, in which six men came near losing their lives. All the injured were seriously hurt, two having legs broken. The building occupied by Milo See's barber's shop was utterly demolished and the furniture and fixtures were blown into fragments.

The injured are:

ANDERSON, ALF, customer; was in a chair and was blown with it through a plate-glass window and badly cut.
BETZNER, FRED, customer; face and hands cut.
CLAXTON, JERRY, customer; leg broken, cut on face.
GOATEE, HARRY, barber; cut on face, head, and body.
HAND, CHARLES, barber; leg broken in three places and other serious injuries; recovery doubtful.
SEES, MILO, proprietor; injured on head, face, and back.

The explosion was caused by a bad leak in the gas mains, which found an outlet in the sewer that communicated with the bathrooms to the shop.

AN OBDURATE DOCTOR'S BILL

It Had to be Paid Before He Would Issue a Death Certificate.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Harry C. Cressy, formerly a pay clerk on the United States steamships Alert and Nipsic, died here Saturday afternoon. Mr. Cressy was the only son of Lieut. Commander Cressy, United States Navy. He had lived here for the last few years and owned a share in the hotel where he died. His mother died last year, and her large fortune was divided between Mrs. Hauxhurst, who is now in Vienna, and Mrs. Claude Berard of New-York. Young Cressy's share was turned over to G. Warry Watson, a Wall Street broker, and cousin of the deceased.

Mr. Watson and Claude Berard came here to-day to take the body to New-York. The attending physician refused to issue a certificate of death until he was paid. Watson, who, it is said, holds all of Cressy's property, tried to put off paying, but the doctor was obdurate and the bill had to be settled. The undertaker now threatens to hold the body unless he is paid in advance.

FLORIDA'S FRUIT CROP RUINED

Millions of Dollars Lost Through the Effects of the Cold Weather.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 30.—Three million dollars will hardly cover the loss in Florida from the cold of the past seventy-two hours. The mercury dropped to 22° aboye zero last night, and the cold completed its work of destruction.

The pineapple plantations are ruined, as well as the oranges and the Winter vegetable crops. Next year's orange crop will be shortened by 1,000,000 boxes, which means an additional loss of $1,500,000 to the growers and the transportation companies. The direct and incidental losses by this cold spell will aggregate $5,000,000 in the next two years.

To-night, at 8 o'clock, the mercury was at 41°. It will hardly touch freezing point before sunrise.

A Beautiful New Church.

The beautiful new church of the Scotch Presbyterian congregation, at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, was dedicated last evening.

The invocation was delivered by Dr. Stoddard of The New-York Observer; Scripture reading by the Rev. Dr. Sutton; prayer by the Dev. Dr. Steel of the Twelfth Street Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The sermon was by the Rev. Samuel A. Muchmore, D. D., LL. D., Moderator of the General Presbyterian Assembly of this State.

Dedicatory Scripture and sentences were read by the Rev. Dr. Wylie, the pastor of the church, and the dedicatory prayer was made by the Rev. William Cattell, D. D., LL. D., of Philadelphia. The Rev. Dr. Muchmore pronounced the benediction.

Tormey Says There's a Surplus.

Lawrence J. Tormey of the County Treasurer's office, Brooklyn, did not return from the South to his house, 212 Dean Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, as it was announced he would.

He had charge of the jurors' fees fund, which, according to expert accountants employed by the Supervisors, is short over $24,000.

County Treasurer Adams claims that the experts whom he has at work find no shortage. The experts employed by the Supervisors show that the total shortage from August, 1883, to November, 1893, is over $89,000.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., quotes Tormey as stating that there is a surplus in his office.

ROYAL CHRISTMAS TREES

Emperor William Prepares a Show for His Family.

EACH HAS A TREE OF HIS OWN

Shell Hall, in the New Palace at Potsdam, the Scene of an Evening of Merry Making—Reichstag Matters.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The week began in fine holiday weather—clear, mild, and sunny—but it closed in rain and cold. Nevertheless, the Christmas trade was admitted to be good, if not the best in the last few years.

The Christmas festival in the new palace in Potsdam opened on Christmas Eve with the customary presentation of gifts. Every member of the imperial family had an individual fir tree, cut in the Potsdam Wildpark, and set up in the Shell Hall under the Emperor's personal supervision. The size of the trees was graduated according to the importance and age of the possessors. The Emperor's, as also the Empress's, was twenty feet high; the Crown Prince's ten feet high, Eitel Frederick's nine feet high, and so on down to the little Princess, who had a sprig hardly above three feet.

The family dined in the Apollo Hall. The party consisted of the Empress Frederick, the old Princes Alexander and George of Prussia, the ladies-in-waiting, the officials of the Court, and the children's tutors. All joined the imperial family in a hearty merrymaking, unmarred by the restraint of Court etiquette. After an hour at the table, the party went directly to the Shell Hall, which was ablaze with the light of the chandeliers and numberless tapers. The trees had been decorated and lighted under the Emperor's eyes. He had passed the greater part of the day in preparing the spectacle, and smiled complacently over the wonder which his work excited among his children.

The little company sang the carol "Heilige Nacht," and the Emperor and Empress distributed the presents, which had been rolled in voluminous wrappings to stir the curiosity of the children. The adults had a romp with the imperial Princes during the examination of the bundles, after which most of them left the palace for home. Later the Emperor and Empress entertained a few intimate friends at a dinner in their private apartments.

At the Emperor's command a matinée performance of "Hansel und Gretel" was given on Wednesday at the Opera House for the amusement of the imperial Princes and the other children of the Court. Although the house was open to the public, it was not half-filled—a fact showing a great decline of interest in the doings of the imperial family, as usually these occasions have attracted crowds. The action of the opera was followed with keen interest by the Emperor's boys, who did not hesitate to make loud and frequent demonstration of their delight. Wednesday was the Emperor's last holiday. Since then he has been absorbed in his State duties, and his family has been left to seek its own amusements.

Capt. Von Pluskow of the First Foot Guards had the honor of giving the imperial couple, in accordance with a time-worn custom, the Christmas pepper cakes, which all Germans, rich and poor, associate with holiday festivals. The Emperor received the cakes with dignity, and had them piled in proper order on the table before him.

The Empress Frederick continued her visits to the hospitals throughout the week, distributing small presents and exchanging Christmas greetings with the patients. In the Emperor Frederick Hospital for Children she passed a whole afternoon in going from bed to bed and handing toys to the young sufferers. The Prince and Princess Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, who passed the week with her, accompanied her to the Christmas services in the Marien Kirche, and on Wednesday worshipped with her in the chapel of the Empress Augusta Hospital.

A noteworthy feature of the people's holidays this year has been the absence of rowdy jollity, which prevailed in former years. The custom of street carousals seems to be dying out, and the police records, which once swelled enormously late in every December, have been thus far as meagre as in the middle of July.

The Vorwaerts says that the Social Democratic Deputies are receiving from all countries letters and telegrams of sympathy and encouragement. They are urged to stand firm against the Anti-Socialist bill and the Emperor's attempt to muzzle them in the Reichstag. William Liebknecht, the Social Democratic leader, said in an interview on Friday, that, while unwilling to predict the immediate future, he was confident that the anti-Socialist campaign would eventually help his party.

"What a giant like Bismarck failed to accomplish," he said, "Liliputians like Hohenlohe, Miquel, and Koeller will find utterly impossible. I cannot believe that the Emperor will risk such a coup as the dissolution of the Reichstag and the abolition of unversal suffrage, but the Social Democrats are prepared for any event. I feel confident that the Anti-Socialist bill will ruin in its present form."

All Social Democratic prejudice aside, it is felt that the present ill nature of the South German States has become a potent factor with which the Emperor must reckon at once. While they view with jealousy and fear the new attempts at Prussian domination, the Emperor will not dare to exert much pressure on the Reichstag or resort to a dissolution. It is understood that the King of Saxony gave the Emperor some very strong advice to this effect during the recent hunt at Koenigs-Wusterhausen.

Ambassador Runyon gave a dinner on Thursday to the Italian, Japanese, Dutch, and Bavarian Ministers. Mrs. Runyon had a dance at the Embassy on the same evening. Twenty couples were present.

Among the tariff amendments contemplated by the Government is an increase of the tax on cottonseed oil from 4 to 10 marks. The newspapers admit that the United States will feel this increase most keenly.

Stage Children's Christmas Festival.

The American children of the stage had a Christmas festival last night in Tony Pastor's Theatre and Tammany Hall. Three or four thousand presents, consisting of toys, candy, mandolins, banjos, guitars, bicycles, velocipedes, and skates, were piled upon the rostrum of the Tammany assembly room. There were also two Christmas trees ablaze with candles and laden with gifts.

The funds for the festival were collected by "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge and a committee of ladies, including Mrs. Pastor and Mrs. E. L. Fernandez. Among the contributors were Joseph Jefferson, A. H. Hummel, Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. George Gould, and Joseph Howard, Jr.

The distribution of gifts was preceded by a collation and an entertainment in the theatre.

No Evidence of a Poker Game.

The apartments at 174 East Seventy-fourth Street were raided yesterday morning by the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and Lee Mandelbaum and W. A. Badenheimer, the alleged proprietors of a gambling outfit, were arrested. Eight young men, who were found playing poker in the rooms, were also taken into custody. When arraigned in the Yorkville Court, yesterday, Badenheimer declared that no gambling was going on; that it was simply a quiet game for amusement.

When asked for evidence, the police said they found 2,154 chips, 59 packs of cards, a demijohn of whisky, a case of beer, and all the requisite paraphernalia of a poker game, but they saw no money change hands. Police Justice Meade said he could not hold the prisoners on that evidence.

PADRE FRANCESCO DENZA'S DEMISE

Theologian, Astronomer, and Meteorologist, He Had Contributed Largely to the Science of Seismology.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

Having lost the greatest of Christian archaeologists in the Commendatore G. B. de Rossi, the Vatican has now to deplore the premature extinction of another scientific light in the Father Francesco Denza. Apoplexy, which just about a year ago carried off the brilliant historian of the pontifical navy, the Dominican Father Guglielmotti, and at the close of September last caused the death of the "true Columbus of the Catacombs," has within the last twenty-four hours claimed the consummate meteorologist and astronomer who directed the "Specola Vaticana."

That disease, which in Rome is so widely diffused, and so fatal as to demand the invocation of a special saint to avert it—our Scottish St. Andrew—was an old enemy of the Padre Denza, having visited him twice, once at Turin and once in Rome, before it finally struck him down yesterday. He had been heading a deputation of the Accademia del Nuovi Lincei to the Pope, and had thereafter withdrawn to his private rooms adjacent to the observatory, when he was seen to stagger as under a heavy blow.

His assistants caught him in their arms and conveyed him to his dormitory, where he was immediately attended to by Dr. Santucci, and, later, at the Holy Father's express instance, by Drs. Lapponi and Topai, the senior and junior of his Holiness's body physicians. But in vain. It was not quite noon when he breathed his last, having, a few moments before, and in the presence of the staff of the "Specola Vaticana," received the apostolic benediction at the hands of Mgr. Angeli, the Supreme Pontiff's private secretary.

The grief of Leo XIII. is not less poignant at the death of this mathematician and physicist than it was at those of the scholar and antiquary, De Rossi, or the archiviste and historian, Guglielmotti. He had watched and promoted the careers of all of them, and had aided by his enlightened munificence the researches and discoveries which have made all Christendom their debtor. But the loss of the Padre Denza his Holiness finds it particularly hard to bear, as the illustrious savant was still in his prime and on the eve of giving new and important light to the world.

Francesco Denza was born in Naples in 1834, and entered the order of the Barnabites. A scholar and theologian by profession, he became by intellectual predilection a student of the cosmic sciences, following the lead of other ecclesiastics devoted to the Holy See—the Padre Boscovich and the Padre Secchi. Called to the Collegio of Moncalleri, the seat, near Turin, of the palace of the house of Savoy, he prosecuted his astronomic studies with ardor, and became director of the local observatory.

There he had an apt and enthusiastic pupil in the Princess Clotilde, stood on a friendly, not to say familiar, footing with Victor Emmanuel and his son, Humbert, and enjoyed the intimacy and the confidence of statesmen like Sella and Perazzi, with the former of whom he shared the delights of Alpine exploration and adventure. But in this atmosphere of "Young Italy" he never wavered in his allegiance to the Holy See, in recognition of which, as well as in consideration of his profound knowledge and brilliant scientific faculty, Leo XIII. appointed him to the direction of the "Specola Vaticana." This was in 1890, and he was rapidly increasing the lustre shed on that post by his great predecessor, the Padre Secchi, when "his sun went down while it was yet day."

Astronomy was his first love, if not quite his last; for his restless genius was drawn to many points, not only in the heavens above, but in the earth beneath and the waters under the earth. While at Moncalieri he published his classic monograph, entitled, "Le Stelle cadenti nei Periodi di Novembre 1868 ed Agosto 1869. Osservate in Piemonte ed in Altre Contrade d'Italia." (The falling stars in the periods of November, 1868, and August, 1869, observed in Piedmont and in other regions of Italy,) and followed this up by his not less famous "Norme per le Osservazioni delle Meteore luminous meteors;) but almost concurrently with these works he gave to the world his "Studii sulla Climatologia della Valle d'Aosta," (Studies on the climatology of the Val d'Aosta,) and a brilliant commemoration of the Padre Secchi, who died in 1878—the latter a model estimate of the fully-equipped theologian, who was also a man of science.

Meteorology, nearly all the time he lived at Moncalieri, became his absorbing pursuit and he founded there the "Società Italiana di Meteorologia," of which he remained to his death the perpetual President. In this department of study he cleared up much that was obscure, and gave precision and confirmation to much that had rested on a merely speculative basis. He showed that the sirocco—which may be described as heat without sun, wind without air, and rain without freshness—starts from the Sahara, where it is always coincident with a desert storm, and carries with it the infinitesimally fine sand, which gives the sensation of tepid oppressiveness," which residents in Italy know to their cost. This he proved by a series of registers kept in prearranged concert with the directors of observatories on the borders of the Sahara itself, and on various points on the Mediterranean and Adriatic seaboard of Italy.

Of late years he had been paying much attention to earthquakes, and contributed largely to the science of seismology, which, in the hands of Prof. Palmieri and the Cavalier Michele di Rossi, is rapidly gaining in certitude and prognostic power. In fact, shortly before he died, he had collected materials for scientific explanation of the recent diastrous earthquakes in Calabria and the adjacent provinces—a work in which the theory of underground or "telluric" storms is fully illustrated, and a foreeast of the next line of seismic movements given. He shows that the historic earthquakes in Southern Italy have always been experienced in a system of "assi sismici," (seismic axes,) corresponding to great fractures of the earth's crust—the earthquakes themselves being nothing else but movements caused by the "accommodations" (assetti) of the strata which seek their proper adjustment or equilibrium.

Another contribution to science, also left incomplete is his "Fotografia Celeste." (Photography of the Heavens)—a work on which he had long been engaged, and for which he obtained from that ever-ready Maecenas of scholarship and science, Leo XIII., a special apparatus fully equipped for his purposes. He dies, in truth, in harness—all too soon for his country, which can ill spare a man of genius and steady work, and all too soon for the studies he made his own under conditions peculiar to himself and his environment.

NARROWLY ESCAPED INSTANT DEATH

Five Persons Imprisoned in a Hack Wrecked by a Railroad Train.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Five persons narrowly escaped instant death this afternoon while crossing the Rock Island tracks at Pacific Avenue. A hack containing Mrs. Arthur Christin of this city, a sister, Mrs. C. Christin, of Ottawa, Ontario, who was returning home from San Francisco, and the Misses Bertha and Jennie Christin was crossing the tracks, when two Rock Island coaches, which were being run into the station, struck the carriage squarely in the middle, pinning the horses underneath. The impetus of the cars was so great that the mass of wreckage containing the five human being was carried 250 feet up the track.

The only thing that saved their lives was the snow which covered the ground. Both women were severely bruised and injured internally, but will recover. Bertha Christin was cut on the left side of the face. The hackman, Dennis O'Connor, was cut about the head and body and suffered internal injuries from which he will probably die.

The Kimono, Tabi, and Kanzashi.

A long kimono, or long-sleeved gown, a carefully-arranged obi, a wide sash tied into a knot at the back, and a pretty pair of white tabi, short socks, with split toes, make up the graceful and simple attire in which Japanese women usually appear in the house. Their hair plastered down with camelia oil is a veritable work of art. It is carefully combed, oiled, and flattened behind the ears. A metal fastener at the lowest point of the curve thus produced keeps the hair flat in this position, and it is then raised again and fastened at the back of the head, first in a most elaborate twist, and then rolled up in graceful curves. A pretty, tasteful kanzashi, a long hairpin, is placed on the left side of the head, thus completing that part of a Guecha's toilet.

At private entertainments they indulge mostly in short dances, and often join in and partake freely of the food and the hot saki provided for the guests. Masks and fans are occasionally used in their weird and graceful posturing—The Fortnightly Review.

Latest Arrival.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:25 A. M.

TARTAR-CHINESE DYNASTY

Success of the Japanese Means Its Probable Downfall.

HAS RULED FOR ABOUT 250 YEARS

Territory of the Empire Extended During These Two and a Half Centuries—The Pigtail and Its Origin.

The success of Japan over China in the war now rapidly drawing to an end, is likely to result in the disappearance of the Tartar-Chinese dynasty—which has controlled the government of the country for the last 250 years. It was in 1644 that the victorious Tartars, having taken possession of Pekin, proclaimed Teen-ning Emperor under the title of Shun-che and adopted the name of Ta-tsing, or "Great Pure," for the dynasty. Tsung-ching, the last Emperor of the Ming dynasty, committed suicide upon being informed that the foreigners had conquered the imperial city.

During the eighteen years that Shun-che sat upon the throne he subdued most of the northern and central portions of China, but the maritime regions of the south held out against the invaders, and one of the leaders, by means of his fleet, carried devastation along the whole coast. The spirit of resistance to Tartar rule was in some parts crushed and in others exasperated by an order that all Chinese adopt as a sign of submission the Tartar mode of shaving the front of the head and braiding the hair in a long cue. Hence the pigtail.

This order was resisted by many who preferred to lose their heads rather than part with their hair, but the mandate was gradually enforced, and has now for more than two centuries been one of the distinguishing marks of the Chinese, though to this day the natives of Fuh Kien, near the seaboard, wear a kerchief about the head to conceal this badge of submission. The inhabitants of this province (Fuh Kien) and of Kwangtung held out the longest against the invaders. They captured Canton, where the adherents of the late dynasty had intrenched themselves Nov. 26, 1650. Some time after Canton's subjugation, Ching-Chi-lung harassed the conquerors with his fleet, and his son, Ching-Ching-Kung, or Koxinga, ravaged the coast to such an extent that the Emperor Kanghi in 1665 ordered all the people to retire three leagues inland in order to prevent Ching-Ching-Kung from reaching them.

This command was generally obeyed, and, as Williams says in his "Middle Kingdom," affords a striking instance of the singular mixture of power and weakness seen in many parts of Chinese legislation. It might be supposed that a Government which could compel its maritime subjects to leave their homes and towns and go into the country at great loss might have easily armed and equipped a fleet to defend those towns and homes, Koxinga, finding himself unable to make any serious impression upon the stability of the new Government, went to Formosa, drove the Dutch out of Zealandia, and made himself master of the island.

Shunchi died in 1661, and was succeeded by his son, Kanghi, who was eight years old at his accession and remained under guardians until he was fourteen, when he assumed the reins of government, and exercised the power vested in his hands with a prudence, vigor, and success that have made him more celebrated than almost any other Asiatic monarch. It was in 1661 that Louis XIV. had assumed the sovereignty of France at about the same age, and for fifty-four years the reigns of these two monarchs ran parallel.

During Kanghi's long reign of sixty-one years he extended his dominion to the borders of Kokand and Badakshan on the west and to the confines of Thibet on the southwest, simplifying the administration and consolidating his power in every part of his vast dominions. He devoted much of his time to literary and scientific studies under the guidance of the Jesuits. The dictionary of the Chinese language published under his superintendence proves him to have been as great a scholar as his conquests over the Eleuths show him to have been an able General. In many respects he showed himself liberal toward foreigners, and the country was thrown open to their commerce for many years. Almost the only national misfortune that visited China while he sat upon the throne was an earthquake at Pekin in which 400,000 are said to have perished.

Kanghi was succeeded in 1722 by his son Yung-Ching. He endeavored to suppress Christianity and restore the ancient usages, which had somewhat fallen into desuetude during his father's reign. Yung-Ching is regarded as a usurper. He is said to have changed on the billet of nomination the figure 4 to 14, he being the fourteenth son, and the fourth being absent in Mongolia, when he was soon afterward arrested and imprisoned.

Kien-Lung succeeded Yung-Ching in 1736, and proved himself no unworthy successor of his grandfather Kanghi. Like him he reigned sixty years, and for most of that period in peace. Some local insurrections disturbed the general tranquillity, principally among the aborigines in Formosa and Kweichau, and in an unprovoked attack upon Burmah his armies sustained a signal defeat and were obliged to retreat. It was during his reign that the Mohammedan standard was first raised in Kansuh. But the Mussulmans were unable to stand against the imperial troops; their armies were dispersed; 10,000 of them were exiled, and effectually prevented a renewal of the war, break every Mohammedan in Kansuh above the age of fifteen was put to death.

During his long reign, Kien-Lung exhausted the resources of his empire by building useless edifices and keeping up large armies. He received embassies from the Russian, Dutch, and English, by which the character of the Chinese and the nature of their country became better known to Western nations. These embassies greatly strengthened an impression of the Chinese that they were superior to all other nations, for they looked upon them as acknowledgements on the part of the Governments who sent them of their allegiance to the Court of Pekin. The presents were regarded as tributs, the Ambassadors as deputies for their masters to acknowledge the supremacy of the Emperor, and the requests they made for trade as rather another form of receiving presents in return than a mutual arrangement for a trade equally beneficial to both.

In 1795, after a reign of sixty years, Kien-Lung abdicated in favor of his son, and retired with the title of Supreme Emperor, while his son, Kia-King, had that of Emperor. During the reign of Kien-Lung the relations of the East India Company with his company had been the reverse of satisfactory. All kinds of unjust exactions were demanded from the merchants, and many acts of gross injustice were committed on the persons of Englishmen. So notorious at length did these matters become that the British Government determined to send an embassy to the Court of Pekin, and Lord Macartney was chosen to represent George III. He was received most graciously by the Emperor, but the concessions he sought for were not granted.

The character of Kia-King was dissolute and superstitious, and his reign of twenty-five years was much disturbed by secret combinations against the Government, and by insurrections and pirates in and about the empire. A fleet of about 900 piratical junks infested the coast of Kwang-Tung for several years, and were at last put down by the Government taking advantage of internal dissensions among the leaders. The principal scene of the exploits of this fleet was the estuary of the Pearl River, whose numerous harbors and channels afforded shelter and escape to their vessels when pursued by the Emperor's forces. Meanwhile the conditions of the foreign merchants at Canton had in no wise improved. The mandarins were as exacting and unjust as ever, and, in order to set matters on a better footing, the British Government dispatched a second Ambassador, in the person of Lord Ambert, to Pekin in 1816. He refused to perform the "kowtow" before the Emperor, and was dismissed from the palace on the same day on which he arrived, without seeing his Highness.

Destitute of all royal qualities, a slave to his passions, and the servant of caprice, the Emperor Kia-King died in 1820, leaving a disturbed country and a disaffected people as a legacy to his second son, who succeeded him under the name of Tau-Kwang. His reign was marked by many local insurrections and disasters in one quarter or another of his vast dominions.

A rebellion in Turkestan in 1828 was attended with great cruelty and treachery on the part of the Chinese, and its leader, Jehangir, was murdered in violation of the most solemn promises. An insurrection in Formosa and a rising among the mountaineers of Kwang-Tung in 1830-32 were put down more by money than by force, but as peace is both the end and the evidence of good government in China the authorities are not particular how it is brought about.

The rapid increase of opium smoking among his people led the Emperor to make every effort to restrain this vice by prohibitions, penalties, executions, and other means, but all in vain. In 1837-38 the collective opinion of the highest officials was taken, after hearing arguments for legalizing the importation of the drug. It was resolved to seize the dealers in it, who were chiefly Englishmen. This act resulted in the war with Great Britain, and in the opening of China to an extended intercourse with other nations. In 1840 the English fleet captured Chusan, and in the following war the Bogun Forts fell, in consequence of which operations the Chinese agreed to cede Hongkong to the victors and to pay them an indemnity of $6,000,000. In 1842 a final treaty was made by which the four additional ports of Amoy, Foo-Chow-Foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai were declared open to foreign trade, and an indemnity of $21,000,000 was to be paid to the English.

Nor was the remainder of Tau-Kwang's reign more fortunate than its beginning. The empire was completely demoralized, rebellious outbreaks were of frequent occurrence, and the imperial armies were powerless to oppose them. In 1850 Tau-Kwang "ascended on high," and Hien-Fung, his son, reigned in his stead. The devastations of the rebels laid waste the southern half of the empire, and then approach to Pekin in 1853 was paralyzed by floods and want of supplies more than by the imperial troops. A second war with Great Britain in 1858-60 completely broke down the seclusion of China, and at its conclusion an inglorious reign of eleven years ended at Jeh-ho in August, 1860.

Emperor Hien-Fung was succeeded by his five-year-old son, Tung-Chi, the Government being under the control of two Empress Regents and Prince Kung, his uncle. Benefiting by the friendly relations of the English authorities engendered by the return of amicable relations, the Chinese Government succeeded in enlisting Major Gordon (the famous "Chinese Gordon") of the Royal Engineers in their service. In a surprisingly short time this officer formed the troops which formerly had been under the command of an American named Ward, into a formidable army, and without delay took the field against the rebels.

He quickly succeeded in quelling the Tai-Ping rebellion, destroying the Mohammedan rising in Yunnan and Kan-Suh, and opening up diplomatic intercourse with treaty powers. With the measures of peace which were then restored to the country, trade rapidly revived, and prosperity everywhere was reawakened. Just as the young Emperor began to exercise his authority, he died of smallpox, in January, 1875. As Tung-Chi died without issue, the succession to the throne passed out of the direct line and a cousin of the dead Emperor, a son of Prince Chun, the seventh son of Emperor Tau-Kwang—a boy only four years old—was chosen to reign under the title of Kwangsu, or "Succession of Glory." Affairs continued to be conducted by the same Regency as before, now still more conversant with the new relations opening up with other lands. Li Hung Chang, who had long been one of the prominent statesmen of China, and who had taken a prominent part with Col. Gordon in expelling the Tai-Pings, became Prime Minister of the Government and virtual ruler of the vast Chinese Empire. The Emperor reached his legal majority in February, 1887, and after he married, Feb. 28, 1889, the nominal control of the Government came into his hands.

MR. FISH IS STILL CONFIDENT

The Delavan House Fire Interrupts the Canvass of the Candidates for the Speakership.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Naturally, the Delavan House fire has thrown the Speakership contest and politics in abeyance for the time being. The members of Assembly, and politicians generally, who are here, nearly all of whom were guests at the Delavan, are too much excited in discussing the narrow escapes they had to indulge in legislative speculations.

Up to the time the fire stampeded them from the comfortable quarters of the hotel to the cheerless snowbanks, the prospects of Mr. Fish for the Speakership were never better.

Speaker Malby immediately went to the Kenmore Hotel after the fire, and established new headquarters. The newspaper men promptly offered Mr. Fish the hospitality of the "Tub," at 132 State Street, when it was learned that the Putnam County statesman could not procure quarters at the Kenmore. Here Mr. Fish will open headquarters to-morrow, conjointly with Garrett J. Benson, the candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms, who also had his quarters to-day at the destroyed hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:05 A. M.—97 to 103 Houston Street; Fischer & Co.; damage, $500.
1:00 A.M.—62 Attorney Street; damage, $250.
6:00 A. M.—532 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; William Eigel; damage, $500.
9:25 A. M.—110 Ridge Street; Solomon Richboon; damage, $250.
11:15 A. M.—242 East Seventy-fifth Street; Rinehold Steinecker; damage trifling.
11:25 A. M.—124 Park Row; M. Somach; damage, $250.
11:50 A. M.—124 Forsyth Street; Julius Rainken; damage trifling.
1:45 P. M.—102 Gold Street; J. Travers, Smith & Brothers; damage, $800.
6:30 P. M.—328 East Eighty-third Street; occupied by Harry Hyman; damage, $200.
8 P. M.—Beckman Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street; occupied by Edward H. Ely; damage, $4,000.
8:50 P. M.—139 Eighth Street; occupied by Ida Grander; damage, $100.
9:50 P. M

SPEEDING ON THE SNOW

Never Better Sleighing Over New-York's Fashionable Drives.

THOUSANDS ENJOY THE SPORT

A Great Day on the Road—Handsome Winter Turnouts Drawn by High-Class Trotters and Park Horses.

For the first time since the storm of Wednesday night laid the foundation for sleighing, yesterday's weather was moderate enough to make riding on the snow a genuine pleasure, and all New-York, seemingly, was out on runners in Central Park and on Seventh Avenue and the Riverside Drive. Two days' driving had served to wear down the rough footing caused by the sudden change from warm to cold weather on Thursday afternoon, and the road riders all pronounced the sleighing as good as was ever seen on the up-town avenues and drives.

As early as 10 o'clock the music of the bells commenced, and all day long there was one continuous throng of sleighs and sleigh riders pouring through the East and West Drives in Central Park and out upon Seventh Avenue at One Hundred and Tenth Street, above the Park. The mounted police who are stationed at close intervals along the road recognized the holiday nature of the occasion, and for once they did not raise the warning hand to drivers who cut loose and let their fliers skim at top speed over the snow path. Everybody apparently enjoyed the liberty of driving just as fast as his horse could go, and some of the lightning road horses for which New-York is noted made the snow fly at a merry clip as they dashed down Seventh Avenue.

L. A. Burke of the New-York Driving Club, who was out with his children behind the champion long-distance trotter Pascal, said the fastest horse on all the road was a handsome bay, name unknown, that J. N. Wilson had just brought in from the West.

"He went against everything on the avenue and Riverside Drive," said Mr. Burke, "and he left them all behind every time I saw Wilson start him up."

John J. Quinn, who opened the sleighing season in New-York by his winning drive from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to "Gabe" Case's tavern in Central Park, on Wednesday night, was out with the stout brown trotter Star Wilkes, one of the speediest horses on the road. Quinn sat in the café at Case's yesterday and told Harry Eldred, John Oliver, J. Elmer Ellis, and some other sleigh riders how he happened to get left for the bottle of wine that awaited the earliest arrival on runners at McGown's Pass Tavern one year ago. Quinn has made a practice of racing for the champagne ever since "Gabe" Case introduced the custom, nearly twenty years ago. He leaves a standing order with the foreman of his stable to have his horse and cutter in readiness at the first sign of snow, and to call him up at his home at any hour of the night when there is snow enough on the ground to run a sleigh.

Up to the beginning of last Winter the alert road rider had captured twelve bottles, but the thirteenth proved to be an unlucky number for him, and an astute Harlemite outwitted him.

"He led his horse down to the Park entrance at One Hundred and Tenth Street," said Quinn, "and hired a drayman to cart his cutter down there on a truck as soon as it began to snow. Then he hitched the horse to the sleigh before there was enough snow on the ground to make a snowball, and came up here and claimed the bottle. And Gabe gave it to him, too, before he found out about the truck."

One of the turnouts which attracted as much attention as any other on the road was John Spratley's, with the noted prize winner, Lou Chief, one of the all-roundest horses in New-York or elsewhere. This is the queenly chestnut mare that won first prize in the class for gaited saddle horses at the National Horse Show in November, but she is as much at home in harness as she is under saddle, and a handsomer animal in either place cannot be found. She could show a strong 2:30 gait on the snow yesterday, trotting with square and resolute stride. Mr. Spratley is said to have paid $4,000 for Lou Chief shortly after she was exhibited by her former owner, J. M. Garrett, at the Garden show.

George H. Huber drove a very showy, handsome, and speedy pair of trotters in Sarah, a brown mare by Aristos, and her mate, a roan by Kenmore. James E. Doran, who owns the strapping big race winner, Grover Wilkes, 2:30, was out with the buckskin son of Newton's Allie Wilkes, and could beat almost everything on the road. Ferdinand Erlich with his happily-named bay pacer, The Speeder, was one of those who gave J. N. Wilson's unknown champion a close race on the snow, and Peter Reed, with a big bay horse that could stir up the snow at a great rate, was another prominent figure.

On the crowded Riverside Drive ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant speeded a pair of sure-enough bay trotters that can go in 2:30 or better to pole, it is said. Joseph Greeg, with a brand-new cutter, built on lines as racinglike as those of a modern sailing yacht, drove his fast pair Ino, 2:24¼, and mate in the flight up and down the road.

Corporation Counsel W. H. Clark, with the bay trotters McKinley and mate, was another well-known figure, and still another was Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, who drove a big chestnut horse to a stylish single-seat. Judge H. I. Isaacs, with a pair of sporty-looking cobs and a handsome two-seated sleigh built on the lines of a victoria on runners, was one of the noticeable figures in the after-dinner driving.

John D. Barry, who used to entertain Commodore Vanderbilt and all the old-time road riders of note at his picturesque little roadhouse, the Romantic, near the old Macomb's Dam Bridge, was out with a speedy brown trotter that could hold his own with the best ones on the road. Frank Thornton drove his cross-matched pair, Roscoe Conkling and the white mare Maud Wonder, to a speeding sleigh. John Glackner was out with the bay trotter Rapid Transit. Thomas J. Mullen drove a fast brown trotter that was formerly owned by Nathan Straus. J. Thompson's trotter was Silver Dollar. "Gabe" Case had the big, majestic chestnut Tom, that can beat 2:30 in single harness or trot to pole with his mate, Jerry, in 2:40 or better. S. Ferguson drove Globard, 2:19¾, formerly owned by William Simpson, and one of the finest and fastest road horses in town on the snow.

J. Elmer Ellis jogged through the Park behind his good roan mare, Eva R., that won for her owner the down-town bottle of wine at Case's last Wednesday, as well as the early arrival's prize at the Central Park Casino. John Oliver, one of the old-time road riders, who dates back to the days of Harlem Lane, sat behind a neat-gaited, high-bred looking little bay mare that could make a race for everything she met. E. D. Slater drove his familiar blaze-faced bay trotter to a one-man speeding sleigh. L. E. Levy was near the front in some spirited brushes with his likely little white horse, Halban, 2:24¾, that trotted a trial in 2:18 at Fleetwood last season, with John P. Gibbs in the sulky.

One of the neatest turnouts on the driveways was that of Col. E. Bloss Parsons, Vice President of the Rochester Driving Park, who is spending the Winter in New-York City. Col. Parsons drove his fine gray mare Birdie to a very stylish sleigh. John Gerken's trotter was the chestnut horse Monopoly, that formerly belonged to the Hon. William C. Whitney. J. Wesley Rosenquest drove a natty pair of bay cobs to a stylish sleigh. William Durland and family were out with Mr. Durland's fine matched pair of high-steppers, Brunette and Richfield, and a gayly gotten-up sleigh of fashionable design. George B. Hulme, who owns the famous prize-winning harness horses Superba, Golden Rod, and others, was seen with a party of friends, Aurel Batonyi driving for Mr. Hulme, the latter's handsome bay hackneys, Favorite and Locksley. Robert Ament drove his neat pair of trotters, Duke, a chestnut, and Norfolk, a black. L. B. Adams had the chestnut mare Rose in a particularly showy turnout. Mr. Van Doran, with his brown horse, Barney Finnegan, was a well-known figure on all the drives. Benjamin Milson, with the Almont trotter Red Light could hold his own in any company.

One of the oldest of old-timers who enjoyed a brush on the snow was William Lovell, the man who campaigned American Girl, 2:16¾, when the ungainly daughter of Amos Clay was a sharp rival of Lady Thorn and Goldsmith Maid. Mr. Lovell drove his fast bay mare Valley, record 2:32½, that can trot very close to 2:20.

Andrew Miller, the newly-elected President of the Driving Club of New-York, drove his bloodlike trotter Kingwood, 2:17¼.

Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell was out behind a strapping big white horse that looked powerful enough to pull a fire engine. Alexander Newberger sat behind his chestnut pacer Amilas, 2:19¼, and O. S. Bailey drove his speedy pair, Clara G. and Rob. James H. Breslin was out with his pair of black trotters. L. W. Parker had Frank H. and Volwood, a pair of bays that trotted a trial to pole last season in 2:27¼, at Fleetwood Park. Charles Livingston drove the bay pacer Maggie Cline. L. Frobisher's speedy one was a black, by Nutwood, 2:18¾. B. F. De Klyne drove a pair of bays, one of which has shown 2:26 on the track. Alexander Hoenbeck, who is associated with Charles Reed in the Fairview Stud, drove a fast bay trotter up Seventh Avenue, and A. S. Sharp, the Fifth Avenue tailor, had a high-stepper and a turnout which was fine enough to carry off a prize at the horse show.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—One of the most enjoyable and noteworthy affairs of the holiday season in riding circles was the children's Christmas-tree ride, given by the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club last week. All the customary figures seen at exhibition rides were among the numbers on the card, and there were some other new and novel features. One of these was Santa Claus on horseback, bearing a store of offerings for the children participating in the ride. Santa was accompanied by serving men, who, with baskets, distributed among the young riders whips, spurs, bridles, and a great variety of horsy notions, to the intense delight of the juveniles. Another feature was described as "defending the flag," and in this figure four little ladies from the best families on the Hill went at one another with singlesticks, three of them trying to wrest a flag from a fourth, after the fashion of the better-known sport of jeu-de-barre. After a remarkable contest, Miss Susie Kennedy was declared the champion flag defender, defeating Miss Maud Conkling and Miss Marguerite Zimmerman. Tilting at rings, jeu-de-barre, and a musical ride completed the entertainment.

—The largest winning owner on the English turf last season was H. McCalmont, whose stable earned no less than $188,370 in purses and stakes alone. This was more than double the amount won by Lord Rosebery, who stands second on the list, with $85,780 to his credit. Twenty-five others follow, with earnings which exceed the $20,000 mark, and among these are the Duke of Portland, $56,505; the Duke of Westminster, $54,695; M. R. Lebaudy, $45,380; D. Cooper, $44,725; Mr. Fairie, $44,110; Mr. Manton, $42,840; Tom Cannon, $39,940; Sir J. B. Maple, $38,325; J. Russell, $35,690; Col. North, $34,870; L. de Rothschild, $34,055; Baron Rothschild, $30,565; Lord Alington, $30,485; Mr. Lobdell, $29,090; Baron de Hirsch, $27,450; Capt. Machell, $25,940; C. J. F. Fawcett, $25,665, and W. G. Stevens, $25,090.

—The managers of Dickel's Riding Academy have arranged a novel feature that is expected to prove both entertaining and instructive for the Winter season. Beginning with Thursday evening of this week, E. C. Von Gillman will deliver a series of lectures in the parlors of the academy on subjects covering all phases of the art of riding. The lectures are to continue at weekly intervals through January, February, and a part of March.

—The Board of Racing Stewards of the St. Louis Fair Association has just issued the stake prospectus for the Spring running meeting of 1895. The aggregate value of the purses and stakes to be offered is about $150,000. Some of the principal events are the Jockey Club Handicap, $8,000; the Inaugural Handicap, $5,000, and the Championship Stake of $4,000. The meeting is to be held some time between May and July.

No Skating in Central Park.

The milder weather yesterday disappointed many who would have enjoyed skating in Central Park. At no place on the Park lakes was the ice more than 2½ inches thick, and not until it is between 4 and 5 inches will the public be permitted to skate. The small boy was in evidence around and on the lakes nearly all day, greatly to the distress of the red-faced "sparrow cops" who were detailed to keep the skating grounds clear. One big policeman was made miserable by a crowd of boys during the afternoon. He was stationed at one of the lower lakes, which is surrounded by steep banks. Every time he chased the lads off he would labor up the incline puffing like a porpoise. No sooner would he reach the top than a howling section of the bothersome boys would swing down the opposite bank and slide on the glassy surface, only to be chased off again. The boys kept this up from time to time, until the gray-coated officer decided to remain on the ice. This he did for half an hour, and his annoyers left for another part of the Park.

Ready for Ice Yachting.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 30.—A number of ice yachts of the third class were put on the ice this afternoon, among them being the club boats Glide and Daisy, owned respectively by Charles Curtis and Edward Asay. The skaters were also out in full force. The cove between the railroad bridge and Throckmorton's wharf was literally covered with merry groups of young people. There are about 4 inches of ice on the river, and the prospects for ice-yacht racing on New Year's Day look bright.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Iceboats and skaters were out on the Hudson River off Sing Sing to-day for the first time this season, and in places the ice was quite smooth.

The river is frozen across here, where it is three and one-half miles wide.

CURLING SEASON OPENS TO-DAY.

Important Matches Ahead for the Mitchell, Gordon, and Other Medals.

Local curlers will be in high feather to-day, for their favorite sport will be formally opened for the season at the Thistle Rink, at Grand and Twelfth Streets, Hoboken. There will be many matches played, but the most important one will be that known as the President vs. Chairman contest.

In addition to the curling in the evening, there will be a reception in the rink parlors, which, as on former like occasions, will doubtless be attended by many ladies. A curlers' supper will also be served during the evening.

The usual big matches for the season have all been scheduled. The twentieth match between the North vs. the South of Scotland is set down for Jan. 9, at Central Park. This will begin promptly at noon, and will determine the possession of the Dalrymple Medal.

The Scotch vs. All Nationalities match for the McLintock Medal will be played at all curling centres within the two weeks following Jan. 15. The medal goes to the skip making the best score on the winning side.

The Mitchell Medal, which "Father Bill" Curtis says is the handsomest and most elaborate trophy of its kind in the world, will be played for at Albany, on Jan. 22, beginning at 10 o'clock. This trophy represents the champion rink. The play will last through three days.

Another very handsome trophy is the Gordon Medal, which is played for alternately in the East and West with the Mitchell Medal for champion rink honors. This season the Gordon will be won at St. Paul, at whatever time the local club may determine.

Montreal will have the United States vs. Canada match for the International Gordon Medal this season. This match was played at Albany last season, and was won by the States. The contest is limited to two rinks a side.

It is expected that the inter-State match for the Hamilton Medal (New-York vs. New-Jersey) will be played this season after a lapse of several years. New-York has always been ready for the game, but the Jersey players apparently lost heart after several defeats.

The greatest tourney of the year will be that of the Northwestern Curling Association, which will take place at Milwaukee, beginning on Jan. 14, and last through the week. Four rinks from this State have already entered, two being from this city. Altogether seventy-six rinks have entered.

LINCOLNS AND EXCELSIORS TIED.

Progress of the Brooklyn Interclub Whist Tournament.

The whist tournament in Brooklyn among the twelve clubs comprising the Interclub Whist League is becoming more exciting as the games gradually draw to an end. The match will be finished in February, when the championship and silver trophy will be awarded to the winning club. The Carleton Club holds the highest rank at present, by virtue of its victory last year, but misfortune, or bad luck, possibly even superior playing on the part of a rival team, has befallen it this season, and the redoubtable Carletons have dropped so far down that the championship for next year will undoubtedly go to another.

The clubs which seem to have the best call for this honor are the Lincoln and the Excelsior. Each has won six games and lost one. Both are making a hot fight for the coveted trophy.

The Montauk Club is following close upon their heels with a record of five games won to two lost, and then come the Carleton, Hanover, and Crescent Athletic, all having won four games and lost three.

One of the most surprising features of the tournament so far was the defeat of the Carletons last week by the Midwood Club, the latter standing near the foot of the list, with two games won and five lost. The Carletons did not have all of their regular team out. The Oxford Club is the only one which has not been able to win a single game.

The Brooklyn Whist Club has had a very successful season thus far, and on the regular nights of play, once a week, a large membership is always present. Generally not less than fifty men play, and sometimes more.

Among some of the best teams which play every week are Moore and Miller, Buffinton and F. L. Bailey, Weems and Orndorff, Putnam and Nichie, M. J. Bailey and Moran, Platt and Sweeny, Newman and Worth, Ditmars and Wilde, Camp and Moorehead, McColl and Davidson, Hazard and Perkins, Condit and Adams, Toler and Wheeler, Dixon and Boyd, Hurlbut and Kendall, Church and Horton, A. Miller and Weeks, and Fish and Hinchman.

NINE BULL'S-EYES FOR STEVENS.

The Company F Corporal Wins a Match on the Seventh's Armory Range.

The marksmanship displayed by the members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club at the weekly shoot at the armory range on Saturday evening was of a high order. The scheduled events were a bull's-eye match, standing, and a "sharpshooters' competition. The conditions of the former were "ten shots and two entries, bull's-eyes only to count, and the largest number in any string to win. Ties to be determined by the situation of the bull's-eyes in the score. Three prizes, the third of which, 'The Rifles,' goes to the man making the third best score, to be held until again competed for."

Corp. A. Stevens of Company F won chief honors, getting nine bull's-eyes. Private Halstead of Company C was second, with eight, and Private Fowler secured "The Rifles," with seven.

The sharpshooters' match called for seven shots standing and seven prone, entries unlimited, one prize in each match to highest score on the first entry. Two additional prizes are offered to those making the highest aggregate of three scores in sharpshooters' matches, the highest score in each match only to count. Many members competed in this match. Corp. Carnochan of Company K won first prize by a margin of two points, getting a total of 68 out of a possible 70. Corp. Stokesbury of Company F was second, and Private Smith of Company K was third, with 65. The scores made in the bull's-eye match, range 200 yards, were as follows:

	Bull's-eyes.
Corp A. Stevens, Company F	9
Private J. W. Halstead, Company C	8
Private E. P. Fowler, Company B	7

The following high scores were also made in this match:

	Bull's-eyes.
Corp. G. M. Carnochan, Company K	6
Lieut. C. W. Nichols, Company F	6
Private L. P. Weber, Company B	5
Private W. H. Hanley, Company C	5
Private J. W. Halstead, Company C	5

In the sharpshooters' match the results were as follows:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Aggregate.
Corp. G. M. Carnochan, Co. K	33	35	68
Corp. L. V. Stokesbury, Co. F	31	35	66
Private O. Smith, Co. K	31	34	65
Corp. H. Coburn, Jr., Co. C	32	33	65
Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F	31	33	64
Corp. F. P. Duryea, Co. D	29	33	62
Private W. Reid, Jr., Co. G	30	31	61
Private E. T. Donnelly, Co. B	30	29	59
Private J. Unger, Jr., Co. C	29	30	59
Private R. C. Fisher, Co. F	31	28	59
Private L. P. Weber, Co. B	26	31	57
Private W. S. Burrell, Co. G	26	29	55

State Intercollegiate Baseball.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.—At the recent annual meeting of the State Intercollegiate Baseball League, in Syracuse, Hamilton was unrepresented and was dropped from the circuit. The following is the schedule adopted for the Spring season:

At Rochester—May 2, with Syracuse; May 17, with Union; May 14, with Colgate; June 5, with Hobart.

At Syracuse—May 16, with Union; May 8, with Rochester; May 31, with Colgate; June 1, with Hobart.

At Schenectady—May 22, with Syracuse; May 9, with Rochester; June 8, with Colgate; May 27, with Hobart.

At Colgate—May 21, with Syracuse; June 6, with Union; May 10, with Rochester; May 25, with Hobart.

At Geneva—May 3, with Syracuse; May 18, with Union; June 8, with Rochester; May 15, with Colgate.

Baseball Player McMahon Dead.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 30.—John H. McMahon, a rising young ball player in the National League, died at his home in this city to-day. He was twenty-five years of age, and was on the reserve list of the Washington League team. During the seasons of 1892 and 1893, he played with the New-York team. He was transferred to Washington in the season of 1893, and had his hand badly injured by a pitched ball, and his not played since, though kept on the reserve list.

Day May Be Managing Director.

A number of prominent baseball magnates have interested themselves in John B. Day, and it seems more than probable that he will be appointed managing director of the New-York Club. Mr. Day is one of the most popular men associated with the national game, and for the reason that he lost his fortune in building up the sport, if for no other, he should receive this recognition at the hands of the men whose baseball property he once possessed. Nobody can say that Mr. Day is not fitted for the work of managing such an important club, and his appointment would meet with the approval of the players and "cranks" alike.

Ives Replies to Schaefer.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 30.—Frank C. Ives was asked to-day what he had to say in answer to Shaefer's reply to his challenge, and he made the following statement:

"Schaefer wanted me to go on an exhibition trip with him, and, although I was not anxious to do it, I agreed to go. However, if he thinks I am going on a long, fatiguing trip to California, and play a match game for the world's championship at the end of it, he is mistaken. If he wants to play a cushion carrom game or any other kind of a game, I will accommodate him, although I do not think there is any good reason why I should. My game is the fourteen-inch, balk-line game, and I do not see why I should be asked to meet all comers on any other game any more than Jim Corbett should be expected to accept a challenge to wrestle. Just the same, I am willing to meet Schaefer in any game he may propose, provided it is for not less than $5,000 a side. I will bet $250 that Schaefer won't put up $5,000."

University of Chicago Beaten.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 30.—The University of Chicago eleven was defeated yesterday afternoon by the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, by a score of 12 to 0, made in one of the most desperate football games ever played on the coast.

Americans Win at Hockey.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 30.—The game of hockey last night between the American College team and Canadian team, made up of university players, was won by the Americans. Two thousand persons saw the contest. The teams lined up as follows:

Americans.	Positions.	Canadians
Matheson	Goal	Hellewell
Jones	Guard point	Forsythe
Chase	Centre	Brumell
Clarkson	Rush	Franklin
Mickeljohn	Rush	Gilmour

The score was: First half—Americans, 3 goals; Canadians, 2 goals. Second half—Americans, 3 goals; Canadians, 2 goals.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—At the annual meeting of the Central Gun Club of Long Branch, N. J., the following officers were elected: President—A. P. Cubberley; Vice President—H. B. Wallack; Secretary—Arthur Sussman; Treasurer—Japhia Van Dyke; Field Captain—John L. Price; Club Surveyor—Elisha W. Price; Board of Directors—Charles Morris, W. A. Seaman, William R. Johns, J. V. Emmons, and B. Drummond Woolley. The Centrals will shoot a team match at live birds with the Riverside Gun Club of Red Bank on Washington's Birthday.

—The Athletic Almanac, compiled by James E. Sullivan, has just been published, in Spalding's Athletic Library. It is the most complete book of its kind, and contains all the amateur records, pictures of all the champions, and valuable data. It is published by the American Sports Publishing Company, 241 Broadway, New-York.

—The Newark (N. J.) Whippet Club will hold its fourth dog handicap races on New Year's Day at the new athletic grounds, Bloomfield Avenue, opposite Roseville Avenue. The races will be at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 2 P. M. Prizes, $35, $10, and $5.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Bicycling.—Riverside Wheelmen's stag, at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; presentation of New-York Times trophy won at Madison Square Garden. Midnight run to Tarrytown, starting from One Hundred and Tenth Street. Kings County Wheelmen Kaffeeklatsch, at the clubhouse, Bedford Avenue. South Brooklyn Wheelmen stag, at 435 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

Young Men's Christian Association gymnastic exhibition, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, 8 P. M.

Meeting of New-York Wheelmen, at 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

Close of intercollegiate chess tournament; reception and presentation of medals at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 8:30 P. M.

Opening clubhouse of Huguenot Yacht Club, at New-Rochelle, 11 A. M.

Shooting.—Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge; Holiday Sweepstakes, at Dexter Park, L. I.; New-Utrecht Gun Club, at Woodlawn Park, L. I.; South Side Gun Club, at Newark; Country Club, Westchester.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Greenwich Wheelmen's "ladies' day," 509 Hudson Street.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Castle Point Cyclers, at Washington and Tenth Streets, Hoboken, 8 P. M.; Atalantas vs. Tourists, at Newark.

Coney Island Gun Club shoot, at Dexter Park.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

Riverside Yacht Club meeting.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at Rahway.

Long Island Wheelmen's ball, at Astoria, Schuetzen Park.

Annual meeting of The Jockey Club.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Bowling.—Columbia Cyclers vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Meeting of Riverside Wheelmen, at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 8 P. M.

Regular Patrons Were Admitted.

Brooklyn saloons did business yesterday, but very quietly, watchers being outside in many instances, and none but regular patrons being admitted.

One watcher had in his overcoat pocket the saloon door knob, without which the door couldn't be opened. He gave it only to those he knew.

The Law Enforcement League had men out. It was said they obtained, by means of detective cameras, strong evidence against twelve places.

But two arrests were made.

STANDING OF THE BOWLERS

Few Games Rolled During the Holiday Season in This City.

MUCH INTEREST IN CYCLERS' SERIES

Brooklyn Team in the Lead—Bank Clerks' Excellent Scores—Close Fight in the Interclub Tournament.

The last week has not been a very busy one among the bowlers of this city and Brooklyn. Only a few games will be rolled during the coming few days, that is, in New Year's week.

Games in the Wheelmen's League will be resumed on Wednesday. The latter series has called forth much enthusiasm among the riders of the "silent steed." The Brooklyn Bicycle Club holds a comfortable lead. The Union County Roadsters and the Liberty and Atalanta Wheelmen are well up in the race, however.

The interclub series between the Brooklyn clubs is being watched with interest by club men across the big bridge, inasmuch as the Oxford, Hanover, and Union League Clubs are making an interesting fight. In the bank clerks' contest the Bank for Savings team is well ahead. Their high score is 859.

WHEELMEN'S LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	15	13	847
Union County Roadsters	12	6	873
Atalanta Wheelmen	8	4	960
Liberty Wheelmen	7	5	872
Manhattan Bicycle Club	9	7	847
Kings County Wheelmen	10	8	868
Montauk Wheelmen	8	8	867
Castle Point Cyclers	7	11	827
Bushwick Wheelmen	6	10	820
Columbia Wheelmen	7	15	833
Tourist Cyclers' Club	3	13	843

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bank for Savings	7	1	859
Bank of Manhattan	5	1	783
National Park	6	2	835
Bank of America	4	2	776
American Exchange National	5	3	794
Union Square	4	4	875
Chase National	4	4	812
Mechanics'	4	4	778
Mount Morris	3	3	809
Citizens'	3	3	765
First National	3	3	729
Western National	3	5	735
Merchants'	2	6	667
Fourth National	1	5	723
Bank of the Republic	0	8	734

INTER-CLUB LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Oxford	13	3	903	Lincoln	8	8	866
Hanover	11	5	876	Columbia	6	10	857
Union League	10	6	887	Aurora Grata	5	11	873
Montauk	9	7	920	Midwood	5	11	849
Carleton	9	7	903	Kni'kerbocker	4	12	828

HARLEM REPUBLICAN TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Lotus	4	0	924	Bachelor	1	1	821
Clique	2	0	821	Phoenix No. 1	1	1	814
Puritan	3	1	860	Phoenix No. 2	1	3	830
Standard	3	1	891	Harlem	0	2	789
Winsor No. 1	2	2	916	Lincoln No. 2	1	5	809
Grips	2	2	835	Lincoln No. 1	..	..	...
Winsor No. 2	2	2	820	N. Y. No. 1	..	..	...
N. Y. No. 2	2	2	879				

MORRIS AND ESSEX LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Riverside	10	0	890	Orange AC	5	7	842
Northern R. C.	6	6	825	Chatham	4	6	837
Roseville AA.	6	6	840	South Orange	3	7	885
Montclair	5	6	901	O. Y. M. C. A.	3	7	827

AMERICAN AMATEUR UNION, NEW-YORK, SECTION A.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
New-York	5	0	1,736	Ivanhoe	2	3	1,653
Phoenix	3	1	1,698	Palisade BC.	0	6	1,634

NEW-YORK, SECTION B.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Bloomingdale	3	0	1,695	Standard	0	2	1,490
Grip	1	2	1,601				

BROOKLYN SECTION.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Echo	5	2	1,583	South Paw	2	2	1,555
Salamander	4	1	1,637	Osceola	2	3	1,683
Adelphi	4	3	1,651	Evergreen	0	3	1,450
Waverly	3	2	1,650	Pin Knights	0	4	1,556

BROOKLYN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Fearless	9	1	852	Orchard	5	5	839
Salamander	8	2	889	Monroe	4	6	871
Echo	8	2	841	Tioga	4	6	903
Ivanhoe	7	3	913	Harmony	3	7	819
Pin Knights	7	3	851	South Paw	3	7	802
Prospect	7	3	878	Herkimer	3	7	883
Adelphi	6	4	918	Clemont	3	7	800
Waverly	6	4	878	Evergreen	3	7	817
Reinecke	6	4	872	Pelham	3	7	844
	5	5	840	Flatbush	2	8	798

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Rosedale	13	3	887	Cyclone	7	7	853
Monarch	12	4	858	Golden Rod	7	9	890
Oriental	11	5	877	Fifth Ward	7	7	878
Fidelia	13	5	953	Empire	7	9	861
Orchard	11	5	912	Spartan	6	8	938
Progress	10	5	901	Glendale	5	11	837
Columbia	10	7	887	Civil Service	4	10	846
Albion	9	7	956	Owl	4	12	791
Apollo	9	7	912	Spheroid	3	13	853
Arlington	8	8	894	Fedora	1	15	813
Gotham	7	7	895				

ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Roseville AA.	10	4	882	New-York AC.	5	7	956
Jersey C. AA.	8	4	857	Columbia	5	7	943
North End	9	3	915	Orange AC	3	7	834
Elizabeth AC.	6	6	870	Montclair	2	10	845

YORKVILLE AND HARLEM LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Cyclone	5	1	945	Liberty	3	3	796
Oriental	6	2	865	Consolidated	2	4	796
Joker	4	2	851	Reform	2	4	860
Washington	4	2	809	West Harlem	2	4	783
Trojan	3	3	860	Lenox	2	4	767
Empire	4	4	860	Lynwood	0	6	767

ARLINGTON LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Golden Rod	4	0	998	Harmonie	3	3	926
Kitty	5	3	899	Aurania	2	2	878
Shamrock	4	3	948	Unity	0	6	879
Fedora	3	3	920				

AMATEUR BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
N. J. AC	5	1	1,731	Newark Bay	2	3	1,621
Elizabeth AC	3	2	1,616	Columbia	2	3	1,653
Oriental FC	3	2	1,685	Park	1	4	1,583
Roselle	2	3	1,635				

FLATBUSH LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Score.	Club.	W.	L.	High Score.
Qui Vive	8	0	948	Hippecanute	3	5	754
Pastime No. 1	8	2	905	Star	4	6	854
Orian No. 1	7	2	929	Melrose No. 2	2	6	700
Belmont	5	3	813	Orian No. 2	2	6	703
F'tbush No. 1	6	4	906	Ideal	3	7	827
Melrose No. 1	6	4	903	Unity	0	8	738
Union	4	4	783				

GOSSIP OF THE BOWLERS.

—The Brooklyn Bicycle Club rolled a remarkable strike game against the South Paw Bowling Club, scoring 22 in the first section and 15 in the second. The game resulted in an easy victory for the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, the total scores being 1,761 to 1,521.

—The New-York Athletic Club's "five" are not taking a very prominent part in the Athletic League. It is almost an assured fact that the Roseville Athletic Association team will capture first prize.

—There are bright prospects that a series of games will be arranged between the champion team of the Wholesale Drug Trade Association and the Bank Clerks' League.

—It is more than likely that the Cyclone Club will carry off first prize in the Yorkville and Harlem Bowling League.

—The team representing the Bank for Savings in the Bank Clerks' League are making a bold bid for first honors.

—Mrs. Harde of the Jolly Woman's Bowling Club will endeavor to organize a ladies' bowling league.

—The Produce Exchange Bowling Club intend to hold an individual tournament.

WILL WATCH THE YEAR OUT.

New Year's Eve Entertainments Provided by the Cyclers.

Many local cycle clubs will watch the old year out and the new year in to-night, but none will have a more elaborate programme for the entertainment of its members and guests than the Riverside Wheelmen, at their clubhouse, in West One Hundred and Fourth Street. A regular vaudeville card has been prepared for the early evening,

TRILBY AND T. C. PLATT

The Chieftain's Pastor Is Not a Friend of Du Maurier.

THE HAND OF GOD IN POLITICS

One Notch Gained in the Ratchet Wheel of Reform, Says Platt's New Religious Director, Dr. Burrell.

T. C. Platt did not occupy yesterday morning his pew in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, that he hired when he left Dr. Parkhurst's fold. The services went on, however, just the same, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Burrell, preached an interesting sermon that contained no allusions to bosses or anything else that could have offended Mr. Platt's sensitive ear.

Mr. Platt, as The New-York Times has already remarked, was for a long time a member of Dr. Parkhurst's church, and owned a sitting there. He was not pleased by the strictures uttered against him by Dr. Parkhurst and he left the church. At a dinner attended by Mr. Platt and other prominent politicians about four weeks ago the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell said it made his blood boil to hear the name of his friend Mr. Platt placed in the category of "bosses" with the name of Richard Croker. The Rev. Dr. Burrell also said other things very pleasing to Mr. Platt.

It was natural, therefore, that Mr. Platt, in looking about for a new church home where he could live in harmony with his pastor, should choose Dr. Burrell's church.

Mr. Platt's pew is one of the best in the church. It is not too far front, nor too far back. It is near the centre of the auditorium to the left of the middle aisle, where the statesman can hear everything that is said by his pastor without making himself conspicuous in any way. Mr. Platt has already occupied the pew once or twice, and the ushers know just where it is and hold it in due reverence. One of the young men who acts as usher said, "It's wrong to call Mr. Platt a 'boss.' He should be called 'a General.'"

It is a rule of the Marble Collegiate Church that those who rent pews shall not consider them as exclusively for their own use, and that they shall share them with others who have no sittings in the church. As there was a large congregation present, several persons were ushered into Mr. Platt's pew.

The usher who said Mr. Platt should be called a General is authority for the statement that the Marble Collegiate Church is becoming a mecca for men prominent in public affairs. He called attention to the fact that Assemblyman Ainsworth was present with his friend, Mr. Thornton. Mr. Ainsworth often visits the church, although he does not hire a pew there. Mr. Thornton owns a sitting in the church.

The subject of the Rev. Dr. Burrell's sermon was "A Review of the Old Year." He said it was the close of a wonderfully eventful year in which the power of the right hand of God had been specially manifest. He dencunced the liquor traffic as the greatest evil that existed.

"If I had the money expended for liquor in the United States during the present year," he said, "I would guarantee to supply all the needy families in this country with bread for two years to come."

Dr. Burrell reviewed the changes, political and social, that had taken place during the year. One of the greatest dangers of the social evil, he said, was its influence on literature. He deplored that a novel like "Trilby" should have gained so many readers in this country, whereas in England it had fallen flat.

That the hand of God had been in all these events was shown noticeably, he said, in the political upheavals and in the great reforms that had been begun, particularly in New-York.

"There has been a great political upheaval in this city," he said, "in which we all helped. I stand here in behalf of reform to repel the abominable libel against it—the rumor that men elected to enforce the law, high in position, at a time during the campaign scandalously entered into a deal by which saloons were to be opened on Sunday."

Whatever the outcome might be, the Rev. Dr. Burrell declared, it was certain that one notch, at least, had been gained in the ratchet wheel of reform.

Many bade an affectionate good bye at the close of the service to the Rev. Dr. Burrell's first assistant pastor, the Rev. Palmer S. Hulbert, who has resigned his position to accept the pastorate of a large church at Oak Park, Ill., a suburb of Chicago. The Rev. Mr. Hulbert will leave New-York Thursday. He has been connected with the Marble Collegiate Church three years, during which time he has been noted for his earnest and aggressive work. There is a very general feeling of regret at his departure throughout the congregation. The members of the Saturday evening Bible class which he has conducted and others presented him a gold watch at the meeting of the class last Saturday evening.

The church to which the Rev. Mr. Hulbert has been called is an important charge. Its contributions to charitable purposes last year amounted to $36,000. It was said yesterday that no successor to the Rev. Mr. Hulbert at the Marble Collegiate Church had been named.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY

Gen. Miles and Admiral Gherardi to be Guests of the Sons of the Revolution.

The annual banquet of the Sons of the American Revolution will take place at Delmonico's Jan. 18. It will be given this year in honor of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who has recently assumed command of the Division of the Atlantic, and Admiral Gherardi, who has recently retired from the navy.

The society will make the occasion indirectly a compliment to the army and navy of the United States. Gen. Miles and Admiral Gherardi have accepted the invitations, and will speak. The date of the banquet has been chosen with reference to the anniversary of the Battle of Cowpens, in South Carolina, and the action at King's Bridge. Both engagements took place on Jan. 17, but the society has found it convenient to hold the banquet on the 18th.

Among the other speakers will be Chauncey M. Depew, President of the society; ex-Gov. Thompson of South Carolina, who will speak of the Battle of Cowpens; Gen. Horace Porter, and Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler of Yale University. Secretary Herbert and Secretary Lamont have also been invited to speak. A number of distinguished officers of the army and navy and men in public life have been invited, and members of the society will be present from all parts of the State. The Sons of the American Revolution have already made a reputation for brilliant oratory at their banquets, and promise to do their best to maintain their record this Winter.

A DELICATE POINT OF LAW

Arising from the Murderer and His Victim Being in Adjoining States.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 30.—The case of the State vs. Hall, in an opinion of the Supreme Court just filed, has had no parallel. Deputy Sheriff Hall, standing just inside the State line, fired and killed Andrew Brison, a prisoner who was escaping into Tennessee. Hall was tried and convicted of murder in this State. On appeal this was reversed on the ground that "in contemplation of the law" Hall was in Tennessee when the killing was done.

He was then arrested and held as a fugitive from justice. The Governor of Tennessee sent for Hall on requisition. Hall applied for a discharge, but the Judge below refused to discharge him. He then applied to the Supreme Court, and the court, by a majority of one, decides that he must be discharged, because, not having been in Tennessee at the time of the killing, he cannot be a fugitive from justice. Justice MacRae joins in the dissent, on the ground that if, in contemplation of law, Hall was in Tennessee at the time of the killing, he cannot be tried in North Carolina, and in the same contemplation of law he must be a fugitive from justice, for he cannot now be found in Tennessee, but in North Carolina.

REAL LONG ISLAND ENTERPRISE

A Twenty-Million Boulevard from Brooklyn to Montauk Point (Only 100 Miles) Projected—A Wheelman's View.

JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 30.—While many communities are considering the problem of improving the highways, and good roads clubs everywhere are actively at work, an association of Long Islanders has come to the front with a proposition to build a boulevard from Brooklyn to Montauk Point at a cost of $20,000,000.

For this modest sum the projectors of the plan say the boulevard can be made 200 feet wide, with sidewalks on each side 50 feet in width, and on each side of the driveway they propose to have shade trees in intervals of 50 feet.

The distance from Brooklyn to Montauk Point is about 100 miles, and most of the way the road, which it is proposed to have macadamized, would run through sand hills where trees would no more grow than would roses on the side of the Pyramids.

Assessments for building the boulevard would be heavier than all the property adjoining it in Queens and Suffolk Counties would sell for.

Its projectors seem to be in earnest, however, and they claim that the boulevard would enhance the value of property along its course to a degree that would make the investment profitable in the end.

Of course, if this ideal roadway should be built, there might be enough wealthy people who would like to drive fifty or a hundred miles to business every day who would invest in Queens and Suffolk County real estate to make it pay, and there is no doubt that enthusiastic bicyclists looking for a course for century runs would be among its patrons.

A prominent bicyclist was asked to-day what he thought about the boulevard proposition.

He spoke with more feeling than some other riders might have done.

"As it is Sunday," he said, "I cannot conscientiously tell you what I think about the plan. If these men are sane, and they certainly seem to be in earnest about it, they should not stop at a two-hundred-foot driveway, fifty-foot sidewalks, and shade trees fifty feet apart, but go the whole figure.

"Any one will admit that a drive of 100 or 200 miles, or a walk of that distance, is rather far to travel without rest or refreshments. The boulevard builders should alter their plans, and provide for a hotel every five miles, red settees under every third tree, and ornamental ice-water tanks at intervals of a half mile.

"Rescue parties should also be maintained at frequent intervals after the boulevard gets a few miles out of Brooklyn, for a good part of the road is in a wilderness.

"These extra improvements would cost a few millions of dollars. But millions are only trifles in the giant minds of the projectors of this enterprise."

Efforts are being made to trace some connection between the boulevard scheme and that one which has for its object the erection of Atlantis, on steel piles, ten miles off the Long Island shore and outside the jurisdiction of any nation on earth.

Atlantis is not a trifle of a few millions only, and it is suggested that the twenty-million-dollar boulevard across the desolate sand dunes might appropriately end at the place of embarkation for Atlantis.

A NEW THEATRE FOR WASHINGTON

To be Erected on the Site of the Old Historical Blaine Mansion.

John W. Albaugh, the Washington manager, is to have a new theatre in that city next season, and it is to be built on the site of the mansion so long occupied by James G. Blaine, in Lafayette Square. Mrs. Blaine delivered the keys of the house to Manager Albaugh on Saturday, and the work of demolition is to begin at once, a permit for the construction of the new theatre having been issued by the District Commissioners.

The lease of the premises has been granted for 100 years to Wood & Lavelle, architects of Chicago, who have built eighty theatres in this country, and who are to construct this one, Mr. Albaugh becoming the lessee and manager when it is completed. Work is to be begun on the new house as soon as the old Blaine mansion can be removed. The building will cover a lot 68 by 145 feet, will be about 90 feet in height, and is to cost $250,000. It will be constructed of steel and stone, and will have nothing combustible about it, the stage being as nearly fireproof as modern architectural skill can make it. A roof garden, capable of accommodating 1,000 sand spectators, will be a feature, and this will be reached by two large elevators. The auditorium will have thirty boxes, and a seating capacity of 1,800, and exits will be so arranged that it can be emptied of an audience in one minute.

The basement of the new theatre will contain a set of Turkish bathrooms, and the house is intended to be one of the most beautiful in the world, so far as interior finish and decorations are concerned. It is to be completed next summer and opened in September. Like Mr. Albaugh's other theatre in Washington, the new house will be devoted to playing combinations of a high order.

Ex-Gov. St. John on "Capital."

Ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas delivered an address yesterday afternoon before the American Temperance Union, in Chickering Hall, on "Capital." He said anything which tended to reduce the mental, moral, or physical energy of people was a loss of capital. He referred to the liquor business as a means of deteriorating the character of the people, and said its perpetuation was a loss of capital to the Government.

The Lexow committee, he said, had done a good work, but it did not go high enough nor deep enough. It should have investigated the saloon business, which was at the root of the evil which it exposed.

Installation of the Rev. Mr. Jones.

The Rev. Henry Dixon Jones was installed pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Intercession, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Southern Boulevard, by Bishop Potter, yesterday.

Excursions.

SKATING
At Van Cortlandt Park.

Reached in ten minutes via New-York and Putnam Division of the New-York Central, connecting with Elevated Railroad at 155th Street.

25 CENTS FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 31st St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—New Year's service at 11 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

Business Chances.

LONG LEASE, NEW FURNITURE, HANDsome house, refined location, for sale; suitable private or boarders. CURTIS, Box 147 Times.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Leave Your Advertisement for THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.

Ring your call box for Messenger.

Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.

Pay nothing extra to boy.

Boarders Wanted.

8 EAST 47th ST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor, or suite, in 25-foot house; private table optional.

8 WEST 71st ST.—In private family; two elegantly-furnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

17th ST., 116 EAST.—Adjoining Union Square; large and single rooms; excellent table; families, gentlemen; references.

34th ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished second-floor extra large rooms; private table; private bath.

HANDSOME SECOND-FLOOR SUITE; PRIvate table; also large rooms; central location; references. 127 Madison Av.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Elegantly-furnished gentlemen's apartments; private bath; also small room; breakfast; reference.

24th ST., 25 EAST, NEAR MADISON Square.—Large and hall room, with first-class appointments and attendance.

Situations Wanted—Females.

FLIES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady who is breaking up housekeeping would like to place her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, on Sunday and Monday, at 133 West 71st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as cahmbermaid and seamstress or to wait on invalid lady; willing and obliging; best references. K. L., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. M. F., 3ox 328 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; best city reference. M. C., Times Branch, 821 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS—Thoroughly understands her business; first-class city reference. 192 East 76th St.; Mullin's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION.—An English lady would like daily engagements as companion to invalid or to teach young children. A., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION.—By refined lady as companion, mother's assistant, or any position of trust; fond of children; musical; best references. S. B., Box 400, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, game, entrées, jellies, desserts, creams, &c.; also marketing; excellent references; city or country; with or without kitchenmaid. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK, (Professed.)—By expert Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a French person having over ten years of first-class references; fully capable of taking entire management of her department; good housekeeper. C. B., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By a first-class English cook where a kitchenmaid is kept; best city and English reference. M. H., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady who is breaking up housekeeping would like to place her excellent cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, on Sunday and Monday, at 133 West 71st St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; French and American cooking. M. L., care of Mrs. Lundstrom, 667 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman to go out by the week or month as cook and laundress, or to go out by the day as laundress; seventeen years' reference. 231 West 35th St.

COOK.—By young woman as thorough cook; private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference; wages, $25 to $30. M. R., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 42 West 47th St.

COOK.—First-class; competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. C. M., Box 4, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $25. 148 East 40th St.

COOK.—First-class; by Scotch Protestant woman; will assist with washing; in private family; good city reference. M. D., 257 West 42d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—With care of furnace; wages, $16; also second girl; wages, $12. Apply, Monday, 9 to 11 a. m., 141 West 45th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman to cook by the day or week; excellent cleaner; best reference. 211 East 25th St., Laverty's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman; good cook and laundress; small private family; best city reference. 382 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; don't need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By French cook; no washing; private family; city or country; references. Josephine, 466 7th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing children's dresses. Mrs. Huh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced; competent in all branches; by day; private families; best references; terms moderate for season; by letter. Mme. Meme, 293 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Skillful dressmaker, extended business experience; artistic designer and help manager; best references; wants engagement by Jan. 5, 1895. Modes, Box 201 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, who has an establishment; would engage to go out by day; evening dresses a specialty; unexceptionable references. I. H. D., 985 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Robes et manteaux; street and party dresses; also for young misses; short notices; reasonable prices. Mme. Malnville, 169 West 23d St., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced cutter and fitter to work for private family; $1.50 day. A. G., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced visiting governess has disengaged hours through non-return of pupils from Europe; thorough English branches, including history, piano, literature, composition, drawing, or painting; testimonials from prominent city families. Education, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady, with good city references; in an American family. Mme. M. N., care Mrs. Venard, 125 East 27th St.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined German; good seamstress; excellent references. Governess, 630 Bloomfield St., Hoboken.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined German lady; good seamstress; kindergarten. E. B., 791 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A lady, recently a widow, is obliged to take a position; having had own home for several years on a rather large scale, believes herself competent to take entire charge of large or small household and assume entire management; or willing to act as secretary, superintend the care of children, or any position where a person of refinement and education would be appreciated; best credentials. Knickerbocker, Box 10, 242 Broadway.

Housewerkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl to do general housework in a private family, or chambermaid or waitress; references. 161 West 24th St., top floor. M. B.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent colored woman to do housework or plain cooking; city or country. J., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—Is a good plain cook; city or country. Call, Monday, at 33 West 49th St.; ring basement bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable Swede for invalid or elderly lady and assist in housekeeping; best city reference. A. B., care Lundgren, 196 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid; good hairdresser; also good sewer; good references. L. V., 1 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young American woman as lady's maid; good seamstress and hairdresser; good reference. E. H., 985 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl, 22, as lady's maid. 673 8th Av., second floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking perfectly; competent in all duties; no objections to traveling; first-class city references. E. L., 451 6th Av., second floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable colored woman as first-class laundress or cook. P. W., 145 West 24th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; first-class city references. Call, for two days, at 308 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by competent young woman; best city reference. M., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced French Protestant as nurse for growing children; with best city references. 162 West 32d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—An experienced family sewer (children's dressmaking a specialty) desires a few more customers. Child's Dressmaker, 536 West 33d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady desires a position for a waitress, who has lived with her four years, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Saturday and Monday, at 710 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By thorough waitress and parlormaid in private family; best city references. 210 East 28th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—A reliable person wishes a small family's washing that will come by express; best of reference. H. S. Burns, 128 West 31st St.

Miscellaneous.

AN INTELLIGENT IRISH GIRL, 22 years old, strong and healthy, place in a private family; has lived out as a honey; will make available servant for a good family. Apply at 102 4th Av., till suited. Delaney's.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

BUTLER—COOK.—By competent Swiss couple; man as first-class butler, wife as first-class French cook; take full charge; best city references. L. A., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

KINDERGARTNERIN.—By North German Kindergartnerin; graduate; good needlewoman; competent to care for children; best references. B. C., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman, only a few months in the country, as kitchenmaid, and to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at present employer's, 9 East 43d St.

OFFICE CLEANING; PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, or apartments, by a respectable widow. Mrs. G., 301 7th Av.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid, and assist with waiting, or as chambermaid and wait on lady; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Familiar with all kinds of work; references. Earnest, 152 Sixth Av.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTS ANY KIND OF EMployment not menial. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly-recommended butler; perfectly competent and experienced; strictly sober, trustworthy, and steady man; tall, of neat appearance; willing and obliging; very good references; employer, with whom he has lived several years, can be seen, Schenling, 251 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced German man; well up in his duties; neat in his habits; quick at his work; temperate and industrious; takes special care in keeping silver and glass in thorough order; best city reference. V. C., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, just arrived from Europe; speaks German and a little English; as butler in a private family or hotel; twelve years' references from one place. H. M., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—By young man, just landed from England; thoroughly understands his duties in all its branches; good references. G. M., care of Mrs. Morrison, 631 Amsterdam Av.

BUTLER.—By the day or week; dinner and luncheon parties served; silver cleaned and put in order; valeting neatly done; experienced Englishman; good references. H. S., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class Frenchman in private family; understands his duties; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; best city references. J. M., 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman; good valet; expert at silver and table decorating; age 40; height, 6 feet; first-class references. "Donly," 222 East 34th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman having several years of very first-class city references; fully capable in every respect; would go on trial if required. F. C., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a single Frenchman; 32; sober; understands his duties thoroughly; care parlor floor; willing; three years' first-class personal city references. Piednoel, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman; thoroughly competent; honest, sober, industrious; willing and obliging; good city references; last employer can be seen. John, Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a respectable young Englishman; thoroughly competent; best city references; last employer can be seen. Puttnam, care Pusch, 213 East 53d St.

BUTLER.—English; just arrived from England; age, 30; height, 5 feet 9 inches; single; thoroughly experienced; good references. F. S., Box 51, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or USEFUL MAN.—By a Swiss; 28; married; speaks French, German, and English; first-class Paris and city family references. Pierre, Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young colored man; single; private family; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference; last employer can be seen. G., 145 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in private family; competent and understands his business all through; good city references. E. L., 108 West 29th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young man; speaks German and French; in private family; best reference from last employer. N. P. Box 387 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; tall; neat appearance; first-class city references; will be disengaged on Monday. C. M., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID. —By man and wife; French Swiss; thoroughly competent; in private family; best city reference. L. R., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler or general indoor servant; thoroughly trained; willing and anxious to work; best city personal references; age, 36; single. E. N., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads, refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER.—First-class; can furnish good English references from first-class families. W. D. W., 338 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; Swiss; 27; in a private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. Pagesy, 222 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man as butler in private family; ten years' best reference. Louis, 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—By Swiss Frenchman in private family; best city reference. G. R., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-steady man; experienced and obliging; first-class city reference. M. C., 400 West 20th St., top floor.

BUTLER.—By first-class, experienced French butler in a private family; tall; age 34; best city references. 377 4th Av., third floor, back.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman, age 30, in private family; best references. Auguste, 408 7th Av.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes a situation for her butler, whom she can highly recommend; is a first-class valet. F. M., 1,269 Lenox Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; in private family; first-class butler; willing and obliging; best city references. E. G., 224 West 33d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By Frenchman; cook; lately landed; speaks English; trained in Paris and London; strictly respectable and steady; moderate terms. R., care of Ruez, 145 West 31st St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—To any family requiring a thoroughly-experienced city coachman, of temperate habits and obliging disposition, I can highly recommend one whom I employed the past five years; age, 29; weight, 160 pounds; single. T., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; careful driver; best city reference; employer can be seen; willing and useful; city or country. P. D., 124 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; willing and obliging; careful driver; strictly sober; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city and country references from last employer, W. T. A., 468 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands the care of carriages, horses, and harness; has seven years' best city references from last employer, who can be seen. Coachman, 2 East 70th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business as coachman; steady, sober, and competent; can give best of reference; city or country. F. B., 28 Montgomery St., Newark, N. J.

COACHMAN, GROOM, or USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; five and a half years' reference; last employer can be seen; wages moderate; country preferred. H. M., 137 Conover St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; highest references as to honesty and sobriety. J. T., 225 West 74th St.

COACHMAN.—By respectable single young man; strictly temperate; neat appearing; six years' best city reference; disengaged Jan. 1. Coachman, 225 West 74th St.

COACHMAN or ATTENDANT to an invalid gentleman; good references; also personal; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; good, trustworthy man. J. McDonald, 204 East 37th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Gentleman giving up horses highly recommends reliable man, 34, single, Englishman; city or country. B., care of Frederick Lee, 5 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By single German man as coachman; six years' references. Frank Hopp, 266 West 95th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; can give 12 years' city reference from last employer. J. H. S., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; personal references. Anthony, Box 394 Times, Up Town.

GROOM and FOOTMAN.—By a groom and footman; first-class references from last employers. 166 East 88th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman; single; thoroughly competent; excellent city references from first-class families; last employer can be seen. W. Finn, 60 South Washington Square.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young American, 20, in hotel, club, or gentleman's estate, and understands horses and cows; can serve table. McAllister, 1,462 Amsterdam Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By a first-class man of many years' experience; has traveled considerably; highly recommended; single; age, 32; personal character gladly given; disengaged. F. A. M., 52 East 41st St.

Miscellaneous.

A MAN DESIRES A POSITION as COLLECtor or to do work of any kind; five years' experience as collector; highest city references and security given. H. Y. Lewis, Box 501 Goshen, N. Y.

COMPANION or NURSE.—By educated young man; experience; no objection to travel; highest city references. Companion, 20 West 14th St.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER

New Hope for the Blighted One.

From The Detroit Free Press.

He stood on the dock looking at the water, and the policeman noticing him, became suspicious, and walked over that way.

"What's up?" he asked, touching him on the shoulder.

"All," was the utterly despondent reply.

"What do you mean?"

"All's up between me and my girl."

"What did you do to bring it on?"

"Asked her."

"And wouldn't she have you?"

"That's what she said."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"How deep's the water off this platform?"

"Twenty-five or thirty feet, perhaps."

"Would I strike bottom pretty hard if I jumped off?"

"Not hard enough to hurt you, I guess."

"What would you do if I jumped in?"

"Hitch a boathook in your collar and fish you out."

"And tear my clothes?"

"Likely."

"They cost $15."

"Well, I couldn't stand on price at such a time."

"You wouldn't let me drown if I wanted to?"

"Certainly not."

"You don't sympathize with me in my misery, you don't."

"Yes, I do. I've been through it myself, but that's no way to remedy it."

"Do you know any better way?"

"Of course I do."

"What is it?"

"Brace up and ask her again."

The victim of woman's wavering shook himself, straightened up, and pulled his vest down with a jerk.

"By George," he exclaimed, "I never thought of that. Much obliged. Good-bye," and he hustled off the dock and up the street in a hurry.

Flapjacks.

From Harper's Magazine for January.

"Flapjack," perhaps, is hardly to be called slang, but it is certainly an American phrase for a griddlecake. We must have brought it with us, however, from Shakespeare's England, for there it is in "Pericles," (Act II., Scene I.,) where the Grecian—very Grecian—fisherman says: "Come, thou shalt go home, and we'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting days, and moreo'er puddings and flapjacks; and thou shalt be welcome."

An Improved Rocking Chair.

From The New-York Weekly.

Woman—That rocking chair you sold me is a fraud.

Second-Hand Dealer—How's dot?

"The rockers are not even, and as you rock it keeps moving sideways all over the room."

"Mein cracious! I have made a meestake, und sent you von new patent rocker, varranted not to vear oud de carpet all in von place. Dot kind costs two tollars more."

"Huh! Well, it's your mistake, and I won't pay the $2 and I won't send it back—so there!"

Misfit Weather.

From The Washington Star.

"There's no telling about this climate," said the small boy, regretfully; "no telling a thing. Most Winters it snows right up to Christmas; then you get a sled, and the next day it thaws."

"That's so," replied his companion.

"This Winter it was different. It kept thawin' right up to Christmas. Then you didn't get any sled, and the next day it snowed."

Chivalrous.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

As a Knox County man and his wife were passing the schoolhouse, a flying snowball hit the wife of his bosom. He was enraged, and justly, and, turning to the schoolboys, shaking his fist in anger, he cried: "It's lucky for you, you young rascals, that you didn't hit me!"

Perverted.

From The Boston Transcript.

She—I have every reason to believe him a man of correct principles. Why, I heard him say only last evening that no money would tempt him to do a wrong act.

He—That's equivalent to saying he'd do it for nothing, isn't it? Well, I didn't think him quite so bad as that.

His Sole Gift.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Can you point out Wicks to me—the one who is so terribly stingy?"

"Yes; there he is, just across the room, giving some one a piece of his mind."

The Remedy.

From Harlem Life.

Higbee—He has the biggest thirst of any man I know.

Robbins—Is he being treated for it?

Situations Wanted—Males.

Miscellaneous.

TRAVELING SERVANT.—By a trustworthy and experienced man, speaking five languages; good valet; knows the Continent well; moderate salary required; highest city references. Charles, care of Mr. Nelson, 165 West 11th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A Protestant cook for small private family; references required. A., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—An active, energetic young or middle-aged man of good address and education to represent the subscription department of a leading religious publication; must be an Episcopalian. Address, stating age, business, experience, also salary expected, Episcopalian, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—For the army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years; good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character, and habits. Apply at 25 and 27 3d Av., or 11 Abingdon Square, New-York City.

Winter Resorts.

Thomasville, Ga.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
OPENS DEC. 15, 1894.
For circulars, &c., address
WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.
Circulars and photographs at office of "THE OUTLOOK," Astor Place, New-York City.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD,
SUMMIT, N. J.
500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.
Fifty minutes by Morris and Essex Railroad.
Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400-foot piazza inclosed in glass.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. The reputation of this school is a guaranty of its superiority.

HOW TO GET STRONG, reduce corpulency, relieve dyspepsia. Go to Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 29th St.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE,
Class and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 3. (new.) THE AMSTERDAM.

GEORGE WALLACE'S SCHOOL, MENDELssohn Rooms, 108 West 55th St., and HARLEM, Ellerslie Rooms, 80-82 West 126th St. See circular.

Pianos.

POETIC EMERSON PIANOS.
$5,000 IN USE; ESTABLISHED 1849. PRICES FOR REGULAR STYLES FROM $350 TO $600. OTHER PROMINENT MAKES $175 UPWARD. EASY TERMS; RENTED WITH VIEW TO PURCHASE. WE HAVE NO SO-CALLED "BARGAINS." SEE OUR SELF-PLAYING PIANOS.
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Largest stock. Bargains. $50 up. Cash, credit, rent, or exchange. 57 and 59 University Place, 14 East 12th St.

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Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers, Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau
GRAND OPERA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY E. ABBEY AND MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, Mozart's opera, DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, De Lussan, and Emma Eames; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Russitano, Carbone, Abramoff, and M. Maurel.
WED. EV'G, Jan. 2, OTELLO. Mmes. Eames, Mantelli; MM. Tamagno and Maurel.
THURS. EV'G, Jan. 3, EXTRA NIGHT. Second performance of LES HUGUENOTS. With an unprecedented cast, including Mmes. Nordica, Scalchi, Bauermeister, and Mme. Melba; MM. Jean de Reszke, Edouard de Reszke, Plancon, Vanni, Rinaldini, Viviani, Vaschetti, and M. Maurel. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani. Prices for HUGUENOTS $2, $3, $5, $7.
FRIDAY EV'G, Jan. 4, double bill, Mascagni's CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Mira Heller, Bauermeister, De Vigne; M. Bensaude and Signor Tamagno. Preceded by Leoncavallo's opera, PAGLIACCI, Mlle. Zelle de Lussan; MM. Russitano, Gromzeski, Vanni, and Ancona.
SAT. MAT., Jan. 5, Bemberg's opera, ELAINE. Mmes. Melba, Mantelli; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Jean de Reszke.
SAT. EV'G, Jan. 5, at popular prices, CARMEN. Mlle. Zelle de Lussan and Lucile Hill, MM. Ancona and Russitano.
SUN. EV'G, Jan. 6, 7th Grand Sunday Concert. Seats at the box office and principal hotels in the city; also at Ullman's, 111 Broadway.
The Knabe piano is used exclusively.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 4.
THIRD RECITAL.
STAVENHAGEN and GERARDY.
Seats at $1.00, $1.

TWO VACANT JUDGESHIPS

Seats of Vice Chancellor Van Fleet and Justice Abbett.

THE CANDIDATES IN ESSEX COUNTY

A Rumor that Gov. Werts Has Made the Appointments Already, Which Cannot Be Verified.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—The political oracles of this city say that Judge David A. Depue, now on the Supreme Bench, will succeed Vice Chancellor Van Fleet, and Judge Andrew J. Kirkpatrick, now of the Common Pleas Court, as already mentioned in The New-York Times, will succeed Justice Abbett, both positions having been made vacant by the death of the incumbents.

Judge Depue's long service on the Supreme Bench makes him peculiarly adapted for the Chancery Court, and it is admitted that there is no more able jurist in Essex County than Judge Kirkpatrick. His elevation to the bench means a vacancy in the Common Pleas Court, for which there are numerous candidates. Among them are Judge Thomas S. Henry, who has been mentioned as Judge Abbett's successor; William B. Guild, M. T. Barrett, Samuel Kalisch, and John R. Hardin.

If the slate as mentioned goes through one of the five will succeed Judge Kirkpatrick.

It was rumored to-day that Gov. Werts was in town yesterday, that he called on Senator Smith, and that this was considered equivalent to the fact that appointments were made; but they were not. It goes without saying that Essex County will get two of the plums, and it is equally certain that they will be awarded, not because of political, but solely because of the legal strength of the men suggested for the positions.

Judge Depue's advancement would mean a Republican vacancy, and there are scores of G. P. O partisans ready to fill it. The appointee will not be assigned to the Essex circuit, but will, in all probability, be sent to Mercer County to fill the place made vacant by Judge Abbett's death. The Essex bench is reserved for Judge Kirkpatrick, it is said, but nothing definite regarding the appointment could be learned to-night.

Some were found who said the appointment was already made, and they are in a position to know. Judge Depue was strictly non-committal, and would not say he had been offered the Chancery seat, or that he would accept it if tendered. Judge Kirkpatrick's views are unknown, and so are those of Judge Henry.

SOCIETY MOVEMENTS IN NEWARK

Entertainments Given During the Past Week and to Come.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—The annual tea of the Female Charitable Society was given in the society's rooms, corner of Hill and Halsey Streets, yesterday. The tea was in charge of Mrs. Gustavus N. Abeel, who served refreshments to about 200 of the beneficiaries of the society. They were entertained with the following programme: Prayer, Mrs. Luther; duet, Mrs. George E. Gifford and Mrs. O. N. Wright; baritone solo, Charles S. Doud; chorus, by all present, and magic-lantern exhibition by Mrs. Bothin.

The Young Men's Catholic Association will give a complimentary reception to its members at Institute Hall, New Street.

The Jeffersonian Club ball will be held in the Krueger Auditorium on Monday evening, Jan. 7.

The annual ball of the Joel Parker Association will take place during the first week in February.

Thirty members and guests of the Exempt Firemen's Association will have a banquet on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Robert S. Green will give a reception at her residence, 76 Cherry Street, next Saturday afternoon, to introduce her daughter, Miss Caroline Green.

Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney will give a tea on Tuesday, Jan. 8, in nonor of her niece, Miss Kirkpatrick.

Mrs. Elias Ward and Miss Ward will give a tea Thursday afternoon, from 4 until 7 o'clock, at their residence, 13 South Ninth Street.

The engagement is announced of David Pickering and Miss Lillian Sayre, both of this city.

John J. Leidy, formerly of The Journal, has been made managing editor of The Advertiser.

Miss Jessie D. Coe of Nutley is visiting friends in Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. J. Trimmer of Washington, N. J., is visiting Dr. and Mrs. George B. Philhower of Nutley.

Miss M. Ford of New-York is the guest of Col. and Mrs. H. G. Prout of Nutley.

Mrs. Hopron of Brooklyn is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George S. Small of Nutley.

Among the most brilliant dinner parties at the Essex County Country Club was one given by Mrs. Edward P. Alling of Prospect Street, East Orange. Covers were laid for thirty-two. The tables were handsomely decorated with cut roses.

Everything points to a successful presentation of the play, "The Two Orphans," which will be presented by the Young Men's Catholic Literary Union of Orange, in Columbus Hall Theatre, to-morrow night. The members of the cast have given their undivided attention to the play, rehearsals have been held nightly for two weeks past, and an excellent performance is assured.

The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on Friday night gave a reception at the residence of Miss Burgyers, 24 Gould Avenue, Roseville, to the young people who participated in the performance of "Mrs Jarley's Wax Works" at the Essex Lyceum last week. The entertainment consisted of a piano duet by the Misses Taylor and Burgyers; vocal solos, Miss Scott and Miss Lutz; piano solo, Miss Parkhurst; recitation, "Naughty Zell," Miss Taylor; piano solo, Miss Alice Smith; vocal duet, the Misses Scott; reading, "Some of the Adventures of Josiah and Samantha Allen," Miss Woodhull; vocal solos, Mr. Barrett, and piano solo, Miss Helena Taylor.

A sociable, with a supper, for the benefit of St. Bridget's Church, opened in the parochial school hall, in Plane Street, Wednesday night, and will be closed to-morrow night. Several interesting contests to test the popularity of various aspirants for prizes are in progress. In the basement the supper is served at two large tables, and other tables contain fancy articles. They are in charge of Miss E. Gillen, Miss A. Garrigan, Miss F. Scott, Miss E. Burns, Miss G. Perry, and Miss S. Bagon.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association will give its New Year reception to the young men of the Oranges and their friends to-morrow in the Association Building. In the evening a fine programme will be rendered. The following are numbers: Select reading, Robert P. Williams; baritone solo, John S. Ingram; duet, Miss Etta Anness, soprano, and John S. Ingram, baritone; cornet solo, Neil R. Howard; select reading, Robert P. Williams; duet, Neil R. Howard, cornet, and W. B. Plume, French horn; soprano solo, Miss Etta Anness.

Marshall Darrach will give a course of readings in Association Hall, beginning Jan. 21, when the subject will be "The Merchant of Venice." On Feb. 18 he will read from "Julius Caesar." This is Mr. Darrach's third annual course. Among the subscribers to the recital are Mrs. Archibald Mercer, Mrs. Campbell Clark, Mrs. William Mitchell, Mrs. William Wright, Mrs. John Gifford, Mrs. Robert Ballantine, Mrs. James T. Ball, Mrs. James S. Polhemus, Mrs. William B. Hardenburgh, Mrs. A. A. Edgar, Mrs. David A. Depue, Mrs. Robert Gilchrist, Mrs. F. Wolcott Jackson, Mrs. John Miller, Mrs. Andrew Kirkpatrick, Mrs. S. H. Plum, Mrs. William A. Ripley, Mrs. Frederic M. Cheney, Miss Runyon, Miss Townsend, Miss Craven, Miss Julia Ball, Miss Wallace, Miss Quinnell, Miss Hall, Miss Clara Green, Mrs. Siegenspan, Mrs. Julia D. Conover, Mrs. Charles W. Compton, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Hein, Mrs. James Johnson, Mrs. Feysmith, Mrs. William R. Weeks, Mrs. Theodore G. Palmer, Mrs. Lebkuecher, Mrs. Hollister, and many others. Mr. Darrach will give a similar course in January in Union Hall, Orange, under distinguished patronage.

At the annual communication of Belleville Lodge the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: W. M.—G. W. Williamson; S. W.—George M. Leighton; J. W.—Charles Beresford; Secretary—John Ashworth, P. M.; Chaplain—D. M. Skinner, P. M.; Proxy to G. L.—Fred W. Ashworth, P. M.; S. D.—E. T. Humphrey; J. D.—Joseph Joule; S. M. of C.—Richard C. Jones, J. M. of C.—John La Faucherie; Orgainst—W. L. Holmes; Trustee for the Three Years—John La Faucherie; Tiler—William H. Jackson; Finance Committee—W. L. Holmes, George M. Leighton, and Charles Beresford.

Kearny Lodge, Knights and Ladies of the Golden Star, has elected these officers for the ensuing term: Past Dictator—Elias Bodenwieser; Dictator—James S. Vey; Vice Dictator—Kinsey Armstrong; Orator—Rose Siddall; Secretary—Thomas T. Adams; Financial Secretary—Edgar Armitage; Treasurer—James Allen; Chaplain—Elizabeth Vey; Guide—Samuel Ward; Assistant Guide—Jemima Ward; Warden—James Clarkson; Sentinel—Fred Glanville. The masquerade sociable will take place to-morrow, New Year's Eve, with dancing from 8 to 2 o'clock.

Searles Division, Sons of Temperance, will install these officers on Jan. 4: W. P.—Silas Taylor; W. A.—Brother J. H. Pursell; R. S.—Sister Lizzie Lee; A. R. S.—Samuel Alexander; F. S.—G. A. Embick; Treasurer—Sister L. M. Bailey; I. S.—Brother D. Wilsoncroft; O. S.—Brother G. Hargresven; P. S.—Sister Grace Hargresven.

The Institute Boat Club will hold its annual reception and ball in the Krueger Auditorium on Feb. 12. It is to be preceded by a first-class minstrel entertainment. The services of a well-known professional coach have been secured, and a rehearsal for the entertainment will be held soon.

SOME IRVINGTON PROJECTS.

Talk of a New Town Hall, a Bank, and Other Good Things.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—Irvington's resolutions for the new year will be to get as soon as possible a new Town Hall, a bank, an electric lighting plant, and good sidewalks. The village is one of Newark's most progressive suburbs, and it is about to be reincorporated in order to effect improvements.

The question of a bank is receiving serious consideration, and active steps to secure it have been taken by the business men of Enterprise Hill.

An enthusiastic advocate for good sidewalks ventures the opinion that in 1895 every board walk in the town will disappear.

Irvington Council, No. 167, Jr. O. U. A. M., has elected the following officers: Councilor—Walter S. Harris; Vice Councilor—George H. Wooley; Recording Secretary—Edmund L. Courter; Assistant Recording Secretary—William Hedden; Conductor—Daniel Dipple; Warden—Robert Hardgrove; Inside Sentinel—Chester Laurence; Outside Sentinel—John B. Kent.

Mrs. David Sisk of Plainfield is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Allen of Irvington.

Miss Lulu Harland of Clinton Place, Irvington, has been entertaining Miss Mabel Francis of Burlington.

Royal Oak Lodge, K. and L. of G. S., will initiate candidates at Masonic Hall next Tuesday.

The Irvington Athletic Club will hold a reception in Alumni Hall on New Year's Eve.

Elias K. Williams of Union Avenue, Irvington, has won a safety bicycle in a contest among the customers of a Newark shoe dealer.

DISSATISFIED AND MAY STRIKE.

Newark Motormen and Conductors Want Their Pay Increased.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—The conductors and motormen in the employ of the Consolidated Traction Company recently joined the Knights of Labor and gave notice that unless certain demands were granted they would strike. Since then the agents of the company have been busy circulating reports that everything had been satisfactorily adjusted, especially in Newark.

The New-York Times's representative saw many of the men, and was assured that, notwithstanding these reports, there would be a tie-up in the new year unless the company acceded to the demands.

They ask $2 for twelve hours' work a day, and if the concession is not made, the employes in Newark, Bayonne, and Jersey City will strike, so they say. The news reached here last night that the officials of the traction company had met in Jersey City, and that the employes' petition was considered, but not acted upon.

This has incensed the men, and they talk more freely. Said one:

"Under the present system we are unable to make more than $1.50 a day. In Philadelphia the men get $2.50 a day for nine hours' work, and in Boston $2.25. In Brooklyn the wages are $2.

"There is not a large city in the United States where the wages of conductors and motormen are so low. There will be a strike yet, you can depend upon it, unless we get what we ask for."

The Newark and South Orange Street Railway Company pays its men on the cars $2 a day, and has no fears of a demand for more.

FORGOT THAT IT WAS LOADED.

A Newark Boy Accidentally Shoots Himself with His Own Pistol.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—Henry A. Tardones, fourteen years old, who lives at 155 New-York Avenue, is the possessor of a fine five-chambered, self-acting revolver. He had been improving upon his somewhat undeveloped marksmanship by shooting at a target in the lot by his home. After he had been called into supper last night he could not leave his valued possession alone. Having finished his supper he returned to the weapon, forgetting that he had left one of its chambers with an unexploded cartridge in it. It accidentally exploded, the ball entering his abdomen.

The little fellow was almost unconscious when picked up by his alarmed relatives and neighbors, who had not noticed him with the weapon. He was sent to St. Barnabas's Hospital, where his wound was dressed. No effort was made to probe for the bullet, but it is undoubtedly somewhere in the boy's abdomen. The wound is a very serious one, but may not prove fatal.

Had His Leg Crushed.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—W. T. Bount, thirty-five years old, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and who lives at 866 North Fortieth Street, Philadelphia, had his leg crushed near Waverly last night. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital.

Burned by the Kitchen Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec 30.—Ann Martin, aged thirty-one, while lighting fuel in a stove to-day at her home, in Harrison, was burned about the body and arms. Her injuries are serious, but she will recover.

Workingmen Indorse Malby.

Representatives of the Butchers' Association, Engineers' Union, No. 1; Plumbers' Union, No. 1; the Harness Manufacturers' Association, the Coachmen's Union, the State Anti-Monopoly League, the Protective Coachmen's Benevolent Association, the Masons and Builders' Protective Association, and the Foundrymen's Union of this city, have issued a circular in support of the claims of George R. Malby to the Speakership of the Assembly. The circular says that the recent Republican victory was due to the votes of the wage-earners of the State, who have thereby earned the right to be heard, and that they believe Mr. Malby will better represent their interests than any candidate thus far mentioned for the Speakership. "If he is chosen," the circular says, "the Republican party will retain the support of the men who made its success possible in the last campaign."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 30.—The cigar factory of Lozano Pendas & Co. was destroyed by fire this morning, together with six cottages. The fire is thought to have been incendiary. The water pipes were frozen and the firemen could do nothing. Loss about $20,000; insurance not known.

River Junction, Fla., Dec. 30.—The freight warehouses and offices of the Louisville and Nashville, Savannah, Florida and Western, and Florida Central and Peninsular Railways were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $10,000.

Danvers, Mass., Dec. 30.—An incendiary fire at midnight last night destroyed the interior of J. E. Crosby & Co.'s factory at Tapleyville. Loss on building, $4,000; insured. Loss on stock, $20,000; insured for $15,000.

MR. MURRAY SPEAKS OUT

An Indication of What Will Happen to Inspector Williams.

INCIDENTS NOT WORTH NOTICING

The End Near in a Drastic Reorganization of the Police Department — The Inspector's Pent-Up Wrath.

"The reorganization of the Police Department will be so drastic, the end is so near, that I do not consider it worth the trouble to take notice of such incidents."

This utterance was made last night by Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray, the lawyer member of the Board of Police.

Mr. Murray has earned the reputation of weighing his words, and he has not, either in professional or official life, been conspicuous as committing himself to statements that are not worthy of attention.

So that when such utterance and forecast are applied directly to the most noted bully of the police force, Inspector Alexander S. Williams, Commissioner Murray said something vastly important.

Mr. Murray's sweeping prediction, and the relegating of what concerned the flippant, defiant superior officer of the department to insignificance, were prompted by these question by a reporter for The New-York Times:

"Have you read Capt. Schmittberger's confession before the Lexow committee, and noted his betrayal of Inspector Williams as a collector of revenue from keepers of illegal resorts and as a bribe-receiver?"

"Have you read Inspector Williams's testimony before the Lexow committee, and noted his defiance of decency?"

"Did you note that he said that he did not know what a 'dive' was?"

To each of these questions the Commissioner made an affirmative answer. Then he was asked:

"In the light of Schmittberger's accusations and the Inspector's answers to John W. Goff, do you consider him fit to retain command of the First Inspection District?"

"Do you consider a man who does not know what a 'dive' is fit to be a member of the force?"

"Will the Police Commissioners act in regard to Inspector Williams on Schmittberger's confession, Williams's testimony, and on his sworn assertion that he did not knew what a 'dive' was?"

Mr. Murray first responded "I have nothing to say," to each interrogatory, and then made the utterance quoted.

Mr. Murray has better opportunities of knowing or inferring what will happen to the Police Department in the near future than his colleagues, and should be fully cognizant of the general plan of police reorganization, so he was asked the final question:

"Then, from what you say, no one should doubt that the changes will be radical and satisfactory?"

"Absolutely no doubt. They will satisfy the public. Good evening."

These statements by the Commissioner appear to determine that Williams has not only lost his "pull" with the newspaper whose columns he claimed to control as an appanage to his boast that he was a political factor of power and eminence, but with certainly one Republican element in the Police Board.

These are samples of how he "controls" the newspaper to which at one time he claimed the right to dictate:

"To keep Inspector Williams on the force would be to put a premium on perjury."

"Champion clubber of the force."

"Most corrupt and grasping official of the Police Department."

"The Baron Munchausen of the New-York Police Department—Alexander S. Williams."

Williams's ears would have tingled yesterday if he had heard some of the comments on his demeanor and testimony before the Senate committee Friday. One who has made a study of this flippant, defiant member of the Board of Inspectors said:

"Wonder who's caught it this time. Whenever Williams has to refrain from venting his temper, either in physical brutality or in Billingsgate—and when he 'starts' few can equal him in profanity and obscenity except an old Spanish sailor—some one has to suffer.

"He hasn't been seen around much since he went on the stand, but he can't 'keep it in' and live Guess he's hired a diving bell and gone down in it alone to 'let off steam,' but I bet the water's sizzing."

No reports of outrages by a tall, square-shouldered man, with a cruel, bronzed face, reached Police Headquarters yesterday, but the prediction "somebody will catch it" seemed to be in the air.

Williams is not strong in chromatics, and he is addicted to generalities, so that he no doubt characterizes his interrogator, Recorder-elect Goff, as "red headed." Now, Williams's chief detestation is what he calls a "red-headed" man. Smith, the Brooklynite whom Williams clubbed in Madison Square in the sight of thousands who clamored for lynch law, was rufous haired, and Williams treated his prosecution for the outrage as an unkind decree of fate, and remarked:

"I never had any luck with a red-headed man."

So that, all things well considered, this "Knave of Clubs," as he was once termed, must be in the condition of an overheated boiler, unless he has found some one on whom to vent his wrath.

His testimony before the Lexow committee will furnish more material for comment, both jocose and serious, than that of any other witness before the Senators. He did not know, perhaps, that the only time he exhibited a degree of modesty or diffidence was when he replied, "I don't know," to the question:

"What are you worth?"

Inspector McLaughlin was a badly-tangled witness, but all in the courtroom admired his loyalty and chivalry in parrying questions affecting his wife. Not so with Williams. He even appeared gratified to have his wife's share in his mythical sources of prosperity go on the record, and was typically defiant in his chuckle over the Peterhead incident, and added:

"More is still due her."

No one in the committee room disbelieved Maurice Rosenfeld when he told how, on going to Williams to complain of an assault, he was badgered, insulted, and called a "sheeny," and his race were characterized as "Christ killers." No policeman having a knowledge of Williams doubts it, because Williams's distinguishing trait outside of his brutality and disregard for decency was his faculty for such generalization.

Williams and certain of his friends declared him "vindicated" at the close of his testimony Friday. No parent has vindicated him who has read this testimony in regard to disorderly houses in the Eighth Precinct, when he was Captain of the district:

Q.—Did you allow disorderly houses to flourish in the Eighth Precinct? A.—They were there. I found them there.

Q.—And you left them there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why? A.—It was the fashionable thing then.

Q.—Did you wait for complaints from respectable citizens? A.—Yes.

Q.—How did you come to make a report about the disorderly houses to the Grand Jury? A.—On the complaints of the Board of Education that there were disorderly houses in the rear of the school on Wooster Street.

Q.—Did you suppress any of these houses? A.—I suppressed those in the rear of the school.

Mr. Goff read from testimony given by Williams before a committee of the Board of Education that Mr. Williams "knew all about them" and asked:

Q.—You swore that you knew all about eighty-three disorderly houses, and you must have neglected your duty toward some of them. A.—That may be.

Q.—Why, then, did you not suppress those eighty-three houses? A.—I was busy with other matters.

A refusal by Williams to give the name of the owner of a disorderly house near the Wooster Street school was read.

Q.—Why did you not give the name? A.—That was a self-constituted committee, and it was not "on the level." It was not appointed by the Board of Education. It was not an honest investigation.

Williams's testimony before the committee that disorderly houses did not interfere with the children was introduced.

Q.—And you had the audacity to say that disorderly houses near a public school did not interfere with the children attending the school? A.—Yes; there was no life in those houses during school hours.

This assertion, which contradicts statements published by every newspaper at the time an effort was made to save the school children from pollution, prompted Mr. Goff to exclaim:

"I want that audacious statement on the record."

Mr. Goff did not exhaust the ammunition in his magazine. Matters not touched on were a dispute Williams had with ex-Capt. Brogan in the late Inspector Thorne's office when Brogan challenged Williams to a personal encounter and called him a "kiyi," because Williams grumbled that he was called to account for harboring gamblers while "other Captains" were not lectured.

Nor were the peculiar circumstances attending Inspector Thorne's sudden death and the distribution of his property inquired into.

Williams, when he went on the stand, could not have expected vindication, as he spoke exultingly of an affidavit from ex-Capt. Carpenter as a friendly document. He was compelled to explain:

"Well, I didn't know but what I might be put on trial either in a criminal court or before the Police Commissioners as a result of my appearance on the stand here, and I thought it would be a good thing to have such an affidavit."

Commissioner Sheehan denied himself to reporters yesterday. Commissioner Martin's whereabouts was a mystery to his relatives. Gen. Michael Kerwin did not care to talk.

BALTIMORE HUNTERS SWAP DOG STORIES

Some of the Wonderful Yarns They Told with Straight Faces.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Sportsmen find plenty of food for conversation in the results of the field trials held last week in Baltimore. The headquarters of the Baltimore Gun Club, 15 St. Paul Street, have been crowded daily with dog owners and gunners who have had lively chin trials.

Mr. E. B. Coe, whose dog won first prize in the all-age stake at the field trials, said he had kept tab and found that the number of persons hereabout who claim to own dogs that are broken better than his had now reached forty-three. Of these only one has a dog entered in the second trials which the club proposes to hold. He said:

A member of the club said: "It has been remarked that a man who becomes the owner of a dog, a gun, or a fishing rod is at once converted into a prevaricator."

"That's so," said Mr. Charles Allard, "but truth is stranger than fiction all the time. I don't see the necessity of stretching a yarn when actual occurrences are sufficiently wonderful.

"Now, there was a pointer I once owned. Poor girl, she died long ago; but she was the smartest field dog on earth. She hunted straight for the gun. One day I saw her on a point. Suddenly she crouched to the ground. I found she had a live partridge in her mouth. I took the bird away from her and killed it. Still, she did not arise. Running my hand under her, I pulled out four more live birds which she had captured."

There was a dead silence for a moment, broken at last by the crash of a stack of empty powder cans which the proprietor of the place, Mr. William Linthicum, topples over whenever a true story so enormously stranger than fiction is sprung. Usually he is rewarded with sulphurous reproaches or a brash offer to bet that the story can be proved.

"I was once on the Eastern Shore," began Mr. Henry Beck, as Mr. Linthicum stacked up his cans, "when I saw the biggest flock of blackbirds it has ever been my lot to observe. As they arose I fired at the flock, but did not kill a bird."

The hearers all arose to take Mr. Beck's hand, but he waved them aside.

"I'm not through yet," he added. "I found, however, on examining the ground, fully a quarter of a peck of birds' feet and legs. Blest if I hadn't shot too low."

Crash went the cans, and a stuffed canvasback duck, which had been suspended from the ceiling, dropped through the cigar showcase and shattered the glass.

A sportsman who lives near Elkridge said he owned a setter dog which, when on a point, would lift his hind foot and tap the ground one time for each bird in the flock.

Edward Cordell said he had a single-barrel repeating shotgun, a late purchase, with which he had killed four mallard ducks. The four arose simultaneously from the river, and he shot four times, killing one bird for each pull of the trigger.

E. B. Coe said his dog flushed a woodcock, which flew towaru him, and jammed its head into the muzzle of his gun, the bird thus killing itself, and saving a load of shot and powder. Mr. Rod Coe, father of the young man, substantiated the story.

Richard Cantler related that he once sold a setter puppy. The dog saw its new owner's wife carry in a turn of wood from the yard. Ever after that the dog, at command, brought in the wood, piece by piece, until ordered to stop.

John R. Williar said he was ducking with Mr. Jack Sutton, at the mouth of Romney Creek. A redhead duck flew by just out of range. Sutton, for practice, threw his gun to his shoulder, with no intention of shooting. The duck saw the act and quickened his flight, but suddenly fell dead into the creek, and was retrieved. The bird had broken its neck in watching the gunner.

Mr. Rod Coe related that Capt. Henry Wilmer of Queen Anne's County owned a ducking dog. When the Captain ran out of shot, he showed the dog the empty bag and the dog trotted home and brought a fresh supply. The dog distinguished the different sizes of shot by taking the shot bags between his teeth.

Robert Scharf, who lives in the western part of the city, said he started out of his alley gate a few days ago to exercise a setter pup he had bought from James Busey. Within three yards of the gate the pup came to a point, and up got a big woodcock. He said: "I was so delighted that I kissed that dog."

The historian of these events had to leave at this point. Just as he closed the door behind him a member of the club was saying: "I once owned a dog—"

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Philadelphia Times's almanac for 1895, which has just been issued, contains a mass of information on many subjects. It is neatly printed on good paper, and should be valuable as a book of reference, containing as it does information on almost every subject that is treated in publications of the sort.

—The second course of Columbia College lectures, in co-operation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at the Museum Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock, will be on the development of the musical instrument. The first four lectures of the course will be delivered by the Rev. William Adams Brown.

—The next dinner of the Twilight Club, which will be held at the St. Denis Thursday, will celebrate the thirteenth anniversary of the club's formation. The subject for discussion is, "What Are the Churches Doing for the People?" Mrs. Ballington Booth will be one of the speakers.

—George Morr, the housekeeper of the tenement 337 East Twenty-fifth Street, while examining a blocked drain at the rear of the tenement early yesterday morning, found in it the naked bodies of newly-born twin babies. The bodies were taken to the Morgue.

—Mrs. Barbara Smith, who was burned by an oil explosion at her apartments, 23 Jones Street, Saturday night, died at St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—Maggie Marhoffer, five years old, of 78 McKibben Street, poured some kerosene oil on a kitchen fire, and was severely burned. An ambulance surgeon from St. Catharine's Hospital dressed the injuries, but refused to remove the child, as he said she could not live. She died yesterday afternoon.

—Thieves attempted to rob the poor boxes in St. Paul's Catholic Church, Court and Congress Streets, on Saturday night, but the priests had removed all the money.

—There will be night watch services in many of the churches in Brooklyn to-night, and the services will be interesting.

Long Island.

—There is under consideration in Hempstead a plan to connect that place with Hempstead Bay by means of a canal, and operate a line of boats. A number of prominent business men have the scheme under advisement.

—Michael Baiseley of Richmond Hill, who was defeated for Village Treasurer of that place, has employed counsel to appeal to the courts to have the act of incorporation set aside on the ground of irregularity.

—William Irving, twenty-five years old, of 143 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, is in jail for threatening to kill his mother.

—Several miles of water mains are being put down in Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.

Molten Metal Burned His Legs.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—Adam Wayoski of 119 Canal Street was badly burned by molten metal to-day at the smelting works of Edward Balbach, on Passaic Avenue. The liquid was accidentaly spilled from a caldron over the body of the workman, and his lower limbs and body were badly burned.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Suits and Furs.

The entire balance of our Winter Stock will be placed on sale, To-day, Dec. 31st, at prices that must rapidly dispose of the whole stock.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks, $5.00 and $10.00.

Ladies' Short and Long Cloaks, $5.00, $10.00 and $15.00.

Ladies' Tailor Suits, $10.00 and $15.00.

Ladies' Handsome Dresses $50.00, reduced from $100.00.

Seal Skin Sacques, $200.00 and $250.00.

Electric Seal Capes, $25.00.

Other Fur Capes, $10.00.

All other goods in these departments, at proportionate reductions.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World!

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

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IN THE GREAT PINE WOODS OF ALABAMA

Northerners Are Finding the Land Suited to Fruit Culture.

Lumberton (Ala.) Letter to The Omaha World-Herald.

I write this in the midst of the "piny woods" of Alabama, which most readers perhaps know is a vast forest of the long-leaved yellow pine, extending from near the west boundary of Mississippi, where it is about fifty miles broad, to the Atlantic coast, where it is several hundred miles in breadth. Except along the railroads and navigable streams, this immense forest is for the most part untouched by the woodman's axe, but nearly everywhere the large trees have been "boxed," a term applied to the process for obtaining turpentine, by cutting a triangular shaped notch through about one-fourth its diameter, the lower line of the triangle being slightly curved, the cut dipping downward toward the centre of the tree to retain the product. This crude material is dipped out and boiled, to separate the turpentine and resin. This industry is in many cases almost the sole reliance of the people for subsistence. Some small patches of cotton, and, less commonly, a little corn, sugarcane, and sweet potatoes are cultivated, where chance has left some cleared areas, which are occupied without regard to ownership. The chief aim of the native population, white and black, barring the best class of whites, is to avoid physical and mental exertion.

Until a few years ago it was unknown that this pine region possesses a climate and soil admirably adapted to all kinds of fruits, save those indigenous to the extreme North and the strictly tropical species. Enterprising Northerners have demonstrated that is possesses a value for that industry little dreamed of by the native inhabitants, and a tide of incomers of the best type is turning hitherward from all parts of the country, notably the Northwestern States. Thriving communities of this class are being established for the purpose of pursuing the attractive business of horticulture. At this place is one of the newest of these colonies, composed wholly of Northerners of an excellent type, who see around this village conditions which give it promise of a bright future in that industry. It is known at present on the map as Lumberton, the Post Office being Fruitdale, which will no doubt later on be the name of the station. It has the distinction of being the only place in the pine region where there are no negroes, the labor of the whites being preferred at twice the price of that of the blacks. Thus here, at least, the "race question" is settled. However, if Northern settlers desire to avail themselves of negro labor, there are other good settlements where they may find congenial surroundings, and fruit and vegetable culture already established and paying handsome returns. The rainfall is here abundant, and the water from wells and springs is what is termed freestone, absolutely pure and soft. I believe there is no more healthful climate on the globe, particularly for pulmonary or catarrhal affections, no doubt in part attributable to the odor of the pine trees.

People from the North were until recently quite frequently looked upon by the old Southerners as interlopers, but an entire revolution of sentiment has taken place, and they are now gladly received, as they are beginning to realize the benefit of this element among them.

Very little is heard of politics in city or country—not nearly so much as in any Northern State, even in Mobile, the metropolis of this region, and the voter, black or white, exercises the right of franchise without molestation. The Australian ballot system is used, which, as in Mississippi, bars a large majority of negroes from voting by the educational qualification required. The educational system is substantially the same as in that State, whites and blacks being separated and provided with an equal share of the State school fund, which is really of small assistance, owing to the low valuation of school lands, from which it is chiefly derived. Special taxation is allowed, in which the whites and blacks pay a per capita tax, each for their respective schools.

Religious sentiment is more general than in Northern States. Baptists and Methodists perhaps the most numerous.

To close, I will relate an incident characteristic of the piny-woods people. A rural fair was gotten up in the "black belt," a part of the pine region where the "niggers" largely outnumber the whites. Among the stock exhibits were hogs, all but one lot of which were of the native "racer" variety, the exception being the property of a farmer from Nebraska—a pen of fine Berkshires. The Nebraskan, of course, thought he had a walkaway on premiums, but imagine the disgust after the blue ribbons were attached, to find his Berkshires entirely destitute of such decorations, while the "racers" were profusely decked with the same. He proceeded to roast the judges, who replied that, while his hogs looked well, they would never do for this country—that "any nigger could catch such hogs."

Owls Are Invading Chicago.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Scarcity of food or a desire to see a bit of urban life has driven several members of the owl family into Chicago. A barred owl, which has some difficulty in seeing by daylight, dropped on the windowsill of the third story of the Vendome Hotel, Clark and Centre Streets, Wednesday. He blinked at the sunlight and hooted at the noise of the cable cars until a crowd gathered in the street below. Some one got the key of the room at the window of which the owl sat. The sash was carefully raised, but the bird of wisdom lifted his feet clear of the sill just as a hand was about to close on his legs. It was as lucky for the would-be captor as for the bird, for the owl is not a creature to be held captive by the legs without a fight.

A screech owl, with a voice all out of proportion to the bird's bulk, added to the voices of the night for a whole week from a tree in front of the Hoyt residence, Dearborn Avenue and Maple Street. A few days ago he took refuge under the porch of the residence of Mrs. Annie Forstall, 440 Dearborn Avenue. He sat there the whole day through, until some one tried to make him perch on a broom. Then he flew away disgustedly and has gone back presumably to the fields.

A boy in Lincoln Park caught a screech-owl, which daylight had dazed, under his hat recently. The bird was added to the park's caged collection.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

SPECIAL SALE

LADIES' JACKETS AND CAPES.

CAPES.

Cloth Double Capes, Heavy quality, newest Circular shape,

7.98;

Former Price, $12.75.

Silk Seal Plush Circular Capes, Lined throughout with Silk, Fur Trimmed,

7.98;

Formerly 11.98.

Velour Plush Double Capes, Lined throughout with Heavy Satin, Trimmed with Alaska Sable Fur,

17.98;

Former Price, 25.00.

JACKETS.

Cheviot Jackets, Three-quarter Length, Half Fitting, Coat Back,

4.98;

Former Price, 8.75.

Cheviot Long Coats, Tight Fitting, Surtout Shapes,

7.98;

Former Price, 12.75.

Beaver Jackets, Three-quarter and Extra Long, Silk Facings,

9.98;

Former Price, 15.50.

Persian Cloth Jackets, 46 inches long, Half Silk Lined,

17.98;

Former Price, 29.75.

OLD HICKORY'S IDEA OF PUBLIC OFFICES

Characteristic Stories of President Andrew Jackson's Bluff Ways.

From The Mount Gilead (Ohio) Union Register.

Gen. Armstrong, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, thinks that Andrew Jackson, whose vignette has long ornamented the engraved heading of this newspaper, was one of the greatest men this country ever produced, and has a number of stories which were told him by his uncle, who was an intimate frined of Old Hickory. One of them is very characteristic of the man.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, was over at the White House one day with some important papers for the President to sign, among them being a court-martial findings.

"Cass, what is this?" inquired Jackson, as he was about to write his name to the document.

"It's a court-martial," answered Cass.

"What have I to do with it?" asked the President.

"It dismisses an officer from the service, and the President must sign such orders."

Jackson toyed with the paper and said, musingly: "Dismissed from the army, eh? Why?"

"Drunkenness; getting drunk and falling down on parade or something of that kind," answered the Secretary.

"Who ordered the court?" asked Jackson.

"Gen. Scott," answered Cass.

"Who is it?" inquired the President, with more interest.

"Inspector General Kraun," replied Cass.

"What!" shouted Jackson. "My old friend Kraun! Cass, just read what that paper says."

The Secretary read the usual form of the court-martial sentence in such cases. The President then took the paper and wrote across the bottom where he was about to sign his name:

"The within findings are disapproved, and Col. Kraun is restored to his duty and rank."

He passed the paper back to Secretary Cass and said, with his usual vehemence:

"By the Eternal, Cass, when you and Scott serve your country as well as that man has you can get drunk on duty every day."

A young man from Tennessee, son of a friend of Gen. Jackson, came to Washington for a place. He looked about and found what he wanted. It was in the War Department, and filled by a very efficient Wig, whom Secretary Cass would not remove. The young man told Jackson the situation, and Cass was sent for.

"Cass," said the President, "this young man, son of my old friend, says you have got a place in the War Department filled by a Whig, which you won't give him."

Secretary Cass explained that the duties of the office were of a peculiar kind, and he could get no one to fill the place if the man now in it should be removed. Jackson flared up.

"By the Eternal, Cass, do you mean to tell me you have an office in your department filled by a Whig which cannot be filled by a Democrat? Then abolish the office!"

The young man got his place.

The Cavalier and the Puritan.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

We do not begrudge any praise that can be bestowed upon the Puritans by the Cavaliers, but we should like to have the bill of fare changed occasionally and hear what the Puritans have to say in praise or censure of the Cavaliers. We cannot exactly understand what is to be gained by the arguments of Southern men to prove that the wisdom and pat

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Dec. 31-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
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THE BLOOD-SERUM REMEDY

Dr. Kinyoun's Reports as to Work in Paris and Berlin.

ANTITOXINE IN THE TWO CITIES

Six Weeks with Roux and the German Experts—The Written Record Sent to the Marine Hospital Bureau.

While in Europe last Fall as a sanitary agent of the Government Passed Assistant Surgeon J. J. Kinyoun of the Marine Hospital Service was invited by Prof. Roux to go to Paris and learn there by practical experience the methods employed in the preparation of antidiphtheritic serum, and also to observe in hospital practice the effects of the new remedy. He arrived in Paris on Sept. 20, and remained there for one month. At the end of that time he wrote to Surgeon General Wyman: "I have been in no hurry to report on what I have seen, or to form an opinion of the merits of the treatment. After spending a month at the institute and hospital I have seen sufficient to enable me to form an intelligent estimate of its value. There is still more to be said in its favor than was claimed for it by Prof. Roux at Buda-Pesth. It has passed the experimental stage, and will in the future be reckoned in value for the treatment of diphtheria as vaccine is for the prevention of smallpox."

We shall select some of the most interesting parts of his long reports to the Marine Hospital Bureau. Since his return from Europe the bureau has undertaken the production of antitoxine under his direction. After his sojourn in Paris, Dr. Kinyoun ccntinued his inquiry in Berlin, and his latest report was not written until Nov. 6. In his first report he describes at length and with due attention to all details the process of preparing the diphtheritic poison used in immunizing the horses; the method of immunizing, the withdrawal, the testing, and the preservation of the serum which contains the antitoxine, and the mode of administration in the treatment of human patients. With the leading facts under these branches of the subject our readers are familiar.

It may be noted that before the horses are chosen they are subjected to injections of tuberculin and mallein. It is now pretty well known that the presence of tuberculosis, even in its earliest stages, is revealed by the tuberculin test, but it is not so well understood that the presence of incipient glanders is as surely disclosed by injections of mallein.

In Paris, the first injection of toxine, or diphtheritic poison, is half a cubic centimeter. The dose is gradually increased, rising to 10 cubic centimeters at the end of the sixth week, to 100 at the end of the tenth week, and eventually to 250 cubic centimeters of a poison, one-tenth of a cubic centimeter of which will kill a guinea pig. Attention is directed to the important fact that at the end of the second month of the treatment, when the horse can bear as much as 50 or 60 cubic centimeters, "the blood will be found to contain but little of the antitoxine." As to the use of the remedy, Dr. Kinyoun says: "When the physician suspects a case of diphtheria, he should immediately inject 20 cubic centimeters [the serum used by Roux] at one dose. The only risk incurred is that of giving rise to slight urticaria. If the case is veritable diphtheria, no precious time will have been lost." At the same time, however, such measures should be taken as are now in use in this city to obtain a trustworthy bacteriological diagnosis, and the nature of that diagnosis will indicate whether the treatment should be pursued.

While Prof. Roux teaches that treatment with serum should not exclude all local treatment, he "proscribes all traumatism, and, in consequence, all caustic applications, and he forbids treatment with carbolic acid and bichloride," because the serum treatment does not harmonize with the use of these substances. Dr. Kinyoun thus refers to his own experience in Paris:

During a period of eight days the writer treated the children in the diphtheria pavilion concurrently with serum and bichloride. He had three deaths from diphtheritic angina, in which tracheotomy had been performed, while in cases successfully treated during the same week and in the same surroundings, with serum exclusively, recovered. He did not feel authorized to push his experiments further.

Prof. Roux did advise, however, that the throat should be washed three times a day with boric solutions, or fifty grams of Labarraque's solution in a liter of water. Dr. Kinyoun, in his cases, touched the throat with salicylated glycerine.

We may refer briefly to some of Dr. Kinyoun's typical cases. In one—pure benignant diphtheritic angina—the first injection was followed in twenty-four hours by a very marked decline of pulse and a slight fall of temperature, so that a second dose was not required. In another—diphtheritic angina of a serious character—it was necessary to give the injections on three successive days, but this was sufficient. He says:

"Pure diphtheritic angina requires from 20 to 50 cubic centimeters of serum, administered in the course of three days. With this treatment cure is the rule. I have only to recall here the figures quoted by Roux at Buda-Pesth: One hundred and twenty cases of pure diphtheritic angina, 9 deaths. In regard to these nine deaths it should be stated that in 1 case the child succumbed to tuberculosis, in 1 to measles, and that the 7 others died less than twenty-four hours after reception into hospital."

The records are given in several cases where diphtheritic angina was associated with the disturbances caused by the minute organisms known as streptococci and staphylococci. Has antitoxine an injurious effect on the kidneys? To answer this question," says the doctor, "it is only necessary to quote the figures cited by Roux. Before treatment with injections of antitoxine, albumen was found to be present in two-thirds of the cases of pure diphtheritic angina; after treatment it was found in scarcely half the cases."

At the close of the account of the doctor's experience in Paris we find the following:

"During my stay here ample opportunities have been afforded me to witness the effects of the serum therapy in the treatment of cases of diphtheria in the Hospital for Sick Children. From my observations made therein—for one month—I can but corroborate the statements already published, have been able to follow the cases from the time they entered the hospital until their discharge, noting everything which has been done. I have tried hard to find fault, to pick flaws in the statistics, but have signally failed.

"Of the whole number of cases which have come under my observation, (82,) 3 have died, about 4 per cent. This percentage of recoveries is greater than for the last three months. [He was writing on Oct. 20.] From Aug. 1 to Oct. 15 the mortality has been a little over 11 per cent. The statistics show that there has been a gradual diminution of the mortality since last May. [The use of the serum was begun in February. This can be best explained in two ways—first, the climatic conditions; second, a better knowledge of the serum therapy. * * *

"As a routine measure, [in the hospital practice] the little patient is given an injection of the serum, from 15 to 20 cubic centimeters, as soon as it is admitted. If the bacteriological examination shows the case to be one of diphtheria and of short duration, another injection may be given, which is usually sufficient. If found to be one with diphtheria and the pus cocci, the dose is increased and given at short intervals. If a simple angina, nothing further is done. Great stress is laid upon the class of cases in which the diphtheria is complicated with the pus cocci, especially so when the streptococci are present. The prognosis in these is from the very commencement looked upon as grave. The treatment avails but little after the malady has existed three or four days. This class of cases, it is needless to add, furnishes the majority of deaths. If these cases can be taken in hand during the commencement, or even as late as the second day, the result is, as a rule, good. Cases in which tracheotomy becomes necessary are nearly, if not always, those in which there is a double infection."

The following points to a notable reduction of the mortality percentage in cases where it is necessary to resort to tracheotomy:

"The efficacy of the serum is better shown in the tracheotomies than in all the others. The mortality under the usual conditions has been, from 1889 to 1894, something frightful to contemplate; fully 85 per cent. of the little patients have succumbed. Since the commencement of the serum treatment the death rate has been lowered to less than 47 per cent., and the cases upon which tracheotomy must be performed are fewer and fewer."

Neither the Hospital for Sick Children nor the Trousseau Hospital had, up to Oct. 20, adopted the process of intubation. An attempt to introduce it was to be made, and Dr. Kinyoun was confident that this method would still further reduce the mortality.

From Paris he went to Berlin, where, at the Children's Hospital, Prof. Baginsky and his assistants gave him every facility for observing their methods and the effects of the serum prepared under the direction of Behring or Aronson. He found a lower death rate, and explains the difference as follows:

"The death rate is slightly lower than the figures of the Paris hospitals—cases as published by Katz. The mortality was 16½ per cent. This has been still further reduced in the cases treated from Aug. 1 until now, [Nov. 6,] it being about 14 per cent. I have taken pains to inquire the reason of the apparent difference between the statistics of Roux and these, and have, I believe, found a satisfactory solution.

"In the first place, the patients, as a rule, are sent to the hospital sooner; the treatment therefore is commenced earlier. The next and of equal importance is that the little patients receive here better care than is accorded them in like institutions in Paris. I must state here in justice to Prof. Roux and Dr. Martin that they are in no way responsible for the care of the diphtheria patients, [in the Paris nospital.] This is vested in an entirely separate and distinct body; their control of the cases is limited to the antitoxine treatment only."

In this Berlin hospital the serum of Dr. Aronson was used at first, and Behring's was used during the Summer. There was a period of six weeks when the serum treatment was suspended. "The supply was well-nigh exhausted, some of the horses under the process of immunization having died, and the finances of the hospital being in such a state that the antitoxine could not be purchased." While intubation has not been practiced in the Paris hospitals, it appears to have superseded tracheotomy in a majority of cases in this hospital at Berlin.

"Local applications to the affected parts are still used, but only those agents which have the least irritating effect upon the mucous membrane are now used. Strong solutions of mercuric bichloride, carbolic acid, and the like have been abandoned, when tracheotomy has been performed. In these cases (tracheotomies) Prof. Baginsky thinks that moistened air is not only essential for the comfort of the patient, but is of great value as a mendicament. Facilities are at hand in every room to supply the steam spray, with or without these other agents.

"Tracheotomy is fast becoming a rarity, intubation taking its place in the majority of the cases where tracheotomy was formerly indicated.

"The surgical treatment of the tracheotomy cases also deserves attention. Great care is exercised to keep not only the wound, but the mucous membrane, of the mouth and nose as free as possible from pyogenic infection. Experience has taught them that the subsequent infection by pus micro-organisms is a serious complication."

The normal dose in Berlin was ten cubic centimeters, only half the quantity used by Roux in Paris. There is, however, a difference in strength, although the doctor does not show how great this difference is. There is also a difference between the strength of Behring's and that of Aronson's. Behring's serum is made in three strengths, the first having 60 immunizing units to each cubic centimeter, the second 100, and the third 150. The antitoxine supplied by Aronson is made in only one strength, which appears to be equivalent to that of Behring's No. 2. Dr. Kinyoun says:

"These immunity units are taken as a guide for administration. For instance, a healthy child of medium size is rendered immune by ten cubic centimeters of Behring's antitoxine, No. 1, or only five cubic centimeters of Aronson's antitoxine. For cases of diphtheria the full dose of Behring's No. 2, or that of Aronson, is given. If the child is large, weighing as much as forty kilos, the quantity of either is proportionally increased. In very grave cases the initial dose should be large—frequently thirty cubic centimeters is given and repeated at short intervals. While the majority of cases coming under my observation were treated with Behring's antitoxine, a considerable number were also treated with Aronson's, sufficient in number for comparison. The results, clinically, were, so far as I could see, identical; the clesses of cases, their gravity, dosage, general medication, &c., were in all respects similar."

Behring's No. 1 was primarily intended to be used only for immunization. Concerning the mortality at the Berlin Hospital, Dr. Kinyoun makes the following interesting report:

"From the very commencement these results have been as remarkable as I have before mentioned about the treatment in Paris; from month to month the mortality has been growing less and less. The same story can be repeated with reference to the tracheotomies, the whole offering an array of facts which are to me indisputable. To emphasize more forcibly than I could do otherwise, I wish to refer to the time, during August and part of September, when the treatment was suspended. During these six weeks it became necessary to perform thirty-seven tracheotomies, with a result of five recoveries and thirty-two deaths. The mortality was so great that Prof. Baginsky made an appeal to the public through the daily press for sufficient money to purchase the antitoxine. On recommencement of the treatment the same results were obtained as before, and during the ensuing six weeks there were only eight tracheotomies, with four deaths. The results speak for themselves. Prof. Baginsky thinks that if the cases should be seen during the first forty-eight hours of the attack, seldom, if ever, would recourse be had to tracheotomy, and the greater number, if not all, might be saved."

At Prof. Koch's Institute for Infectious Diseases, where antitoxine is produced according to Behring's method, from five to seven months are required for the immunization of a horse.

Drs. Ehrlich and Wasserman are continuing their experiments in the immunization of cows, with especial reference to the antitoxine given off in the milk. It is quite difficult to bring about in the cow a tolerance to the poison, and even when tolerance has been established the serum is quite weak in antitoxine properties.

"Prof. Roux stated to me [says Dr. Kinyoun] that a serum could be procured from a horse in two and a half months having the properties of a stronger serum, which, even if the dose is larger, should be taken into consideration at a time when it might be desirable to supply all who require it. It was true that a stronger serum could be prepared, but the time required is at least twice as long, not taking into consideration the fact that in doing so you might kill the horse. The importance of supplying a serum which will cure diphtheria is paramount; the quicker this is done the more lives will be saved."

Diphtheria cases are treated in an annex to Prof. Koch's institute, and during his two weeks' stay Dr. Kinyoun saw thirty cures there.

"The condition of the patients on their admission compared favorably with those seen in the service of Prof. Baginsky. The treatment here differed in some respects from that followed by Baginsky. So far as the hygienic conditions were concerned, there was no difference. The difference lay in the therapeusis. Aside from a proper regimen and good nursing, no topical applications are made to the throat, nor was there any attempt at internal medication, the antitoxine of Behring being their main reliance. It was the desire of Koch, as well as of his colleagues, to make a scientific test of the remedy, to determine its actual value in these cases without possibility of error."

Especial attention is now paid to cases of double infection, the German physicians having been assisted by the rules and experience of Prof. Roux. In such cases doses of the Behring No. 3 are given, in order that the poison may be neutralized as soon as possible. Intubation is practiced at the Institute Hospital. The mortality there from August to November was a little above 16 per cent., and it was about 12 per cent. for those cases which had been received not later than the fourth day. The effect of the antitoxine upon the false membrane is described as follows: "As a rule, on the third or fourth, and in many cases as early as the second, day of treatment, the oedema and redness around the membrane disappear, the membrane itself becomes softened at its periphery, and in a short time is detached or absorbed. When caused by double infection, it disappears much more slowly. Those caused by streptococci are not influenced in any appreciable way by the antitoxine. Complications, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, and abscesses, are infrequent."

At the Behring antitoxine factory were thirty-five immune horses; at the factory where Aronson's antitoxine is produced there were seventy horses, thirty sheep, and several goats in various stages of treatment.

There was a meeting of the Prussian Board of Health on Nov. 4, called by Prof. Koch in order that the production and sale of serum might be subjected to competent supervision. It was feared that lives might be sacrificed and a good remedy be brought into disrepute by the sale of spurious antitoxine. The decision was reached that all serum intended for use in Prussia should be inspected at the institute and tested for its strength and purity. "This step, I learn," says Dr. Kinyoun, "was satisfactory to all the parties concerned and will be the means of insuring a good article of standard strength at all times for Prussia." We do not see why the same precautions should not be taken with respect to antitoxine produced in Prussia and exported for use elsewhere. The following warning will recall the wise action of the Health Department of this city:

"I would like to call attention to what will evidently ensue in our country, (the United States.) Many persons will, during the ensuing year, commence to prepare the serum as a business enterprise, and there will, without doubt, be many worthless articles called antitoxine thrown upon the market. All the serum intended for sale should be made and tested by competent persons. The testing, in fact, should be done by disinterested parties. The danger with us is perhaps greater than could exist here (in Berlin) under any circumstances."

"I am fully satisfied in my own mind," says the doctor, in conclusion, "that if those who doubt the efficacy of this remedy, as I first did, would go and not only see, but carefully examine the cases and study them, there would be no longer a question as to its value. The antitoxine will never work miracles; it has its limit, like any other agent, and, like a perfect piece of machinery, will not accomplish the full result unless directed by a skillful hand."

CARE OF NEW-YORK DEPENDENTS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

Reforms Brought About and the Condition of Inmates of Institutions Bettered—A Small Deficit.

The twenty-second annual report of the State Charities Aid Association to the State Board of Charities has just been issued. The contributions for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 amounted to $5,002.50, and the expenses to $7,430.77. There was a balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, which reduces the deficit to $248.82, which will be made up by the six remaining subscribers to the Centennial Fund.

The association secured the passage of a law establishing and organizing a State colony for epileptics, thus bringing to a successful issue the efforts of four years in behalf of dependent epileptics, 600 of whom are now mingled indiscriminately with the almshouse population of the State.

The association also secured the passage of an important law affecting the commitment and care of dependent children in Kings County. This act provides for an investigation by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and a report of the facts ascertained to magistrates, previous to the commitment of children. It also authorizes any magistrate to review any such commitment at the request of the institution to which the child was committed or at the request of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

There was submitted to the Committee on Charities of the Constitutional Convention an amendment providing for State supervision over all charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, and reformatory institutions, both public and private, within the State, including the Constitutional recognition of the State Board of Charities and the State Commission in Lunacy, and a provision for the creation of a State Commission of Prisons, and defining the duties of these supervisory bodies. This amendment, with some additions made by the Committee on Charities, was accepted by the convention and adopted by the people at the recent election.

A system of supervision of children, formerly public charges, but who have been placed out in families, has been put in operation. There are fully 6,000 such children in the State.

The work of the agency for providing situations in the country for destitute young mothers with infants, discharged from hospitals and other institutions in this city, has been carried on, 142 women having been placed in situations since the beginning of the work, June 1, 1893.

The number of inmates of public charitable institutions subject by statute to the visitation of the board is 45,000.

A year ago the association reported that the insane had been removed from all the poorhouses and poorhouse asylums of the State, with the exception of those of Oneida and Queens Counties. The last 166 patients of the Oneida County Asylum are now in the St. Lawrence and Utica State Hospitals; and the dependent insane of the Queens County Asylum have been removed to the Hudson River State Hospital.

There are now no insane persons in any of the poorhouses or poorhouse asylums of the State, the total number removed from fifty-seven counties since the passage of the State-care act, in 1890, being about 2,200. There are in the poorhouses idiots, epileptics, and aged persons whose minds are affected, but no committed insane.

The Committee on Charities Reform last Winter took into consideration a plan for submitting to the Constitutional Convention an amendment which should provide for a separate administration of charities and correction in cities of more than a certain number of inhabitants. But, as the conditions aimed at exist only in New-York and Brooklyn, it did not seem advisable to attack them through the Constitution.

The bill for the division of the New-York City Department of Charities and Correction was revised, and introduced in the Senate as a first step, too late in the session to secure its passage. Heretofore all endeavors to accomplish this reform have been made in the face of a hostile City Government. The recent elections give reason to hope for an impartial hearing from the new Mayor, and the new Governor and Legislature.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD TRACK

Two Men Avoid One Train Only to be Struck by Another.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 30.—John Hunter, a well-known citizen of Valley Cottage, and Jacob Trucer of South Brooklyn were struck by the Chicago Limited Express, west-bound, near West Nyack last evening and instantly killed.

Trucer, who is a butcher in South Brooklyn, came to visit Mr. Hunter over New Years, and left the cars at the West Nyack station. Mr. Hunter, who lives about a mile north of the station, came to meet Mr. Trucer, and both started up the track toward Mr. Hunter's home. After they had passed a sharp curve in the road they saw a freight train coming along on the track on which they were walking. They hastily stepped to the other track just as the Chicago express came along. Before they could get out of the way both men were struck and instantly killed. The train backed down and the bodies were picked up and taken to Congers.

Hunter was thirty-five years old, and leaves a young wife. Trucer leaves a wife and three children in South Brooklyn.

More Charges May Be Made.

The friends of Election Commissioner Jacob Worth are indignant over the action of certain Nineteenth Ward Republicans in presenting to Mayor Schieren charges of corruption and bribery against their leader.

These charges have been referred to Corporation Counsel McDonald, who is related to Col. Andrew D. Baird. Col. Baird is one of Worth's bitter opponents in the Nineteenth Ward.

Mr. Worth's friends are now talking of preferring charges of bribery against John Kissel, clerk in the Board of Supervisors; Superintendent Sweet of the Nineteenth Ward, and Nicholas Placken, Superintendent of Streets in the Department of City Works, for intimidating men at the primaries.

Post Office Clerks to Protest.

At the meeting of the Post Office Clerks' Association in Odd Fellows' Hall, Bowery and Second Street, yesterday, the dismissals ordered from the Post Office in this city were discussed. A committee was appointed to wait on Postmaster Dayton and consult about the advisability of demanding an explanation from the authorities at Washington.

PASTORS AND POLITICS

Mr. Peters Thinks the Lexow Committee Was Under Leaders' Thumbs.

REPUBLICANS, HE SAYS, STOPPED IT

Dr. Parkhurst Talks on Current Events — Dean Hole in Trinity—Rabbi Silverman on Conscience.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, in the prelude to his sermon in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, yesterday, talked of political influence and the work of the Lexow committee. He said:

"People are beginning to inquire why it is that the Lexow committee is afraid to go higher up. Facts already within public knowledge justify the suspicion that certain Republican leaders desire the work of investigation to be stopped. So long as the small scoundrels were on the rack, Republican politicians and the members of the Lexow committee were quite enthusiastic; but now that the big ones are being reached the work must be ended.

"Senator O'Connor's work has been to put all the obstacles in the way of Mr. Goff. O'Connor faithfully served the interests of Tammany in the Legislature, and he was, no doubt, appointed on this committee to look after Tammany's interests. The work of exposing municipal debauchment must go on.

"A popular belief long entertained, that certain Republican politicians were implicated in the Tammany rascality, is now fully confirmed. The attempts of managing politicians to strangle the work of investigation will only intensify the people in their determination to go higher up and expose the pernicous system of plundering the city which the bosses of both parties have built up. The people are in the saddle, the bosses are under the heel, and the work of inquiry must go on until every Republican and every Democrat who conspired or shared in the villainies which have made New-York the byword of the Nation have the penalties inflicted upon them for such offenses.

"I do not believe in making a terrible example of Capt. Stephenson. I plead for equal justice. To send Stephenson to prison for accepting a bribe of a few baskets of peaches, when others higher up have stolen their hundred of thousands and millions, seems like a mockery of justice. Why is Stephenson singled out, and scores of rascals walk unwhipped by justice?

"If the Lexow committee is limited in its powers, then let another committee be appointed to explore the recesses of pollution into which the Tammany thieves and their contemptible Republican allies have plunged the metropolis. If the investigation stops now the people may justly conclude that the Lexow committee was only appointed for political purposes. The principal conspirators against decent government have not yet been dragged to the light."

BRIBERY A WORLD DISEASE.

Dr. Silverman Says the Golden Calf Is Worshipped Everywhere.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman lectured in the Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning on "Bribery and Conscience in Private and Public Life." He said, in part:

"Before the revelations of the Senate investigating committee began there were but intangible rumors of malfeasance of those high in public office. But now we are confronted with naked, unvarnished facts, and we can no longer doubt the enormity of the crimes committed in this city. Daily we stand aghast at the apparitions of self-confessed criminals who hold office, and daily we witness their scramble for their self-vindication and the incrimination of others.

"Not only our city, but the entire country has awakened, and learns that, instead of paying taxes for legitimate purposes we have but prepared a feast for political harpies. But the corruptions we know of are only symptoms of universal corruption. No countries are worse than Egypt, Russia, and Spain. On every page of Rome are there tales of bribery.

"Go through Europe, and you must bribe everybody—railroad guards, porters, servants, and Custom House officials. The traveler who would dare traverse Europe without the bribery would make a great fiasco.

"Money opens the doors of the parlors of the rich; money can buy the fairest of the fair. That you hear from all sides. Cupid is dethroned and the golden calf is worshipped. And yet people expect to be happy under the tutelage. Bribery and corruption are responsible for the discontent of the world to a great extent, and people doubt the truth of human motive and believe the truth of the almighty dollar.

"Even religion has not escaped. Witness the corruption which Martin Luther fought against. Bribery turns wisdom into ignorance. So general is bribery that people begin to deal with it as a living factor.

"Let every source of bribery be investigated, and let punishment quickly follow detection. Let no guilty man escape. All bribers are cowards, and the easiness of escape from punishment makes them bold. But let them once understand that bribery is dangerous, that it is punishable with life, if you will, and bribery will be at an end."

MR. DIXON'S LITERARY GROUP.

Hall Caine Has a Pedestal and Stevenson and Haggard Are Together.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., spoke yesterday morning in Association Hall on "The Manxman," the novel of Hall Caine. He said the story was really only the elaboration of the text: "For what does it profit a man to gain the whole world and forfeit his life; for what shall a man give in exchange for his life?" Hall Caine, Mr. Dixon said, belonged to the same school of writers as Stevenson and Haggard.

The remarkable success of this school marked the beginning of the end of so-called naturalism, or realism, of which Emile Zola was the supreme type. Eight years ago Zola proclaimed a new doctrine of fiction, founded upon exact modern sicence, of analytic chemistry, of scientific photography. The world was informed that the day of romanticism had passed, that Shakespeare and Scott and Thackeray and Dickens, and all those misguided, misled people who supposed they had power to understand the secrets of the human soul had made a mistake. Eight years ago this school had the ear of the world.

Within that time, however, Mr. Dixon said, we had not only reached the climax, but there had been a reaction even in France, which placed Zola in the past. Upon this had arisen a school more ideal than any that had gone before.

Zola's principles, he believed, were fundamentally false, and Zola had been false to his ideals. It required something more than mere photography. A photograph was something, to be sure, but it was not everything. It told nothing of the inner life, and the inner secrets of life must be reached by suggestion. Among the writers of the latest school was Hall Caine. "The Manxman," Mr. Dixon declared, was a masterpiece of this school. He did not wish it understood that he believed the romantic writers to be absolutely right, but Zola's school was wrong. Referring directly to Caine's novel, Mr. Dixon said:

"The marvelous power of this book is something immortal. There is the high priest of humanity, who, with unshod feet and uncovered head, enters the holy of holies of the human soul, and lays bare its inmost secrets. I have never read a book of more resistless power. No man can write the truth and not preach. Talk about preaching! I try to preach, but when I read such a book I think I would crawl on my hands and knees around the world if I could write one like it. When a thousand preachers shall have died and been forgotten that book shall preach to generations yet unborn, preach to millions and millions unchanging truths of the human heart and the human life."

PARKHURST ON CURRENT EVENTS

Newspapers, He Says, Do Not Show the Meaning of Facts They Chronicle.

The Madison Square Presbyterian Church was crowded to the doors at yesterday morning's service. Contrary to the expectation of many, Dr. Parkhurst did not touch upon the closing work of the Lexow committee or refer to Mr. Platt. His text was from the fifth verse of the Seventy-seventh Psalm: "I have considered the days of old, the years of ancient time." He dwelt particularly upon the value of considering the past in building up the future, and in this connection paid his respects to the modern newspaper. He said:

"It need not be said here that it is man's duty to know what is going on to-day, but the prime value of a current event is the relation in which it stands to the structural current of events, and one of the great mischiefs that is being wrought by the colossal outputs of our mammoth journalism is that it is filling the air and the general curiosity with a mass of undigested biographic and historic stuff that is powerless either to inform the mind or to hold our thoughts to that line of established and abiding reality upon which everything in the shape of true progress, whether in the individual or in society at large, will have to be maintained. The effect of the present newspaper method of presenting current information is to disqualify the reader from appreciating the meaning of information, and to prevent him from discovering or even suspecting the underlying impulses which have been inherited from the past, which have their sure destination in the future, and which are working their way from the past into the future.

"I am not finding fault with current events, nor criticising the journalistic genius that is competent and enterprising enough to accumulate them for us every twenty-four hours. I am only saying that a typographical hodge-podge of events is not history, and it does not reveal to us those structural lines, prolonged from the past, along which this great conscious world of ours is moving to its destiny.

"That is the distinguishing feature of the historic records of the Bible, that they not only put before us the events which transpired, but that they show us the meaning of the times."

Dean Hole in Trinity.

Dean Hole of Rochester Cathedral, England, preached the sermon in Trinity Church yesterday morning, and an audience that filled the church to the doors heard him. He spoke of the power of the Gospel and the good work which had been done by the Church in reclaiming from evil the erring ones who did not bask in the light of Christianity, but stumbled on in the darkness of ignorance.

Then he spoke of the immense amount of good which would be done to the cause of the Church and in the perpetuation of the memory of the cause of Christianity if the people of the United States would contribute to the fund necessary for the repairing of the Cathedral of Rochester, England.

COOK LAURA WAS TOO ENERGETIC

Drove Out Mrs. Anderson's Butler and Attacked the Head Waiter—Fined $5 in a Police Court.

Mrs. Grace Anderson, who lives at 111 West Forty-ninth Street, was complainant in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday against Laura Lewis, a colored cook. Laura is small but energetic.

Mrs. Anderson said Laura applied for the place of cook about a week ago, and was engaged at $15 a month, with the assurance of $18 provided she proved faithful and competent.

Mrs. Anderson said that, after the first day, Laura practically took the domestic reins into her own hands. She turned out the assistant cook on the third day, and said she would run that department alone. The next day she drove the butler out of his pantry, and on the fifth day she assaulted the head waiter with a flatiron.

Mrs. Anderson thought it was time to remonstrate.

"Gimme my money," said Laura, "and I'll go."

The pro rata amount for one week was offered to her, but she demanded a dollar more. This was refused, and Laura said she wouldn't go until she had got all she demanded. Then a policeman was summoned, and she was arrested.

When asked by the Police Justice what she had to say, Laura replied:

"Yuh Honah, that woman's tellin' a mistruth, 'deed she is. She wouldn't give me my money, an' kep' sayin' she'd sen' fer it, an' she didn't, an' so I jes' said to myse'f, I did: 'Laura, you jes' squat right heah till yoh gets yoh mon.' So I did, yuh Honah. I jes' staid, but I didn't make no fuss."

Mrs. Anderson was corroborated by the head waiter, and the Justice fined Laura $5.

SPECULATION AND FAST LIVING

These Were the Ruin of Bank Clerk Rossman, Now in Jail.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 30.—William F. Rossman, Jr., bookkeeper in the Hudson River National Bank of this city, was arrested last night by Deputy Sheriff Charles S. Harvey on a warrant sworn out by the bank officers, charging him with grand larceny in the first degree. An examination of the books kept by Rossman showed a shortage of about $14,000. The money making up this amount was taken from time to time, and, it is claimed, was expended in stock speculations and fast living.

Rossman has admitted the theft and has been locked up to await an examination tomorrow. The prisoner has been employed as a bookkeeper in the bank for several years, and was not suspected until recently, when his accounts were found crooked.

Sunday Morning Fire in Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 30.—A fire which broke out at 1 o'clock this morning destroyed the brick block on the Strand, occupied by Sturgeon & Leete, dry goods dealers, and the firm's stock, valued at $18,000, as well as the building, valued at $10,000, was consumed. In addition, the four-story McMillan Building, adjoining, was damaged, the loss to the owner of the building and its occupants reaching $8,000, while the Odd Fellows' Hall was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $3,500. The store occupied by Sturgeon & Leete was owned by John L. Hasbrouck, a wholesale liquor dealer of New-York City.

An English Embezzler Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—Charles Ross, an English embezzler and forger, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the residence of his brother, who is manager of the gas works, by detectives, accompanied by United States Marshals Hurley and Stafford of New-York City. Ross is wanted in London, England, for embezzlement from his employers, the Gas and Coke Company of London. The amount of his embezzlement is said to be $50,000. He has been stopping for some time with his brother, and it is believed his wife and son are also with him. The arrest was made from information given by Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General in New-York.

Hospital Sunday Collections.

Collections in aid of the thirty-six hospitals of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association were taken up in the churches of this city yesterday. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association had made an especially strong appeal this year, as the need of money is great.

Frederick F. Cook, the general agent of the association, expects that the response to this year's appeal will be a generous one.

Lebanon Hospital was admitted to membership in the association two weeks ago. It made the thirty-sixth hospital.

Bids for the Broadway Tabernacle.

Since the announcement was made that the Broadway Tabernacle property, at the northeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Axenue, was for sale, many bids for its purchase have been received by Caleb R. Knowles, the Secretary of the society. The highest offer yet made is $900,000.

The Trustees say they will not sell for less than $1,000,000. The church is said to be in debt, though not heavily involved. Dr. Henry A. Stimson is the pastor.

THE GUARDSMEN PRAISED

Gen. McGrath's Report on the State's Citizen Soldiers.

POLITICIANS MUST LET THEM ALONE

Recommendations for the National Guard as a Whole—Standing of Regiments in or Near the City.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Major Gen. Thomas H. McGrath will retire from active service in the State National Guard to-morrow. His term extends over a period close on to thirty years, seventeen of which have been passed in the Inspector General's office. Upon the death of Gen. Porter, Gen. McGrath was appointed by Gov. Flower to fill the vacancy.

Gen. McGrath, as Inspector General, made his report Dec. 1 to Adjt. Gen. Porter. In concluding his general remarks, he said:

During my service in this department I have seen the National Guard grow from a disorganized body to a grand institution. I have seen it gradually develop from a "go-as-you-please" concern to a disciplined body of soldiers on whom the State can safely rely for prompt, willing, and intelligent duty whenever called upon. The "fuss-and-feather" soldier of the past is practically dead. See to it that he is not resurrected.

It is now quite time that the politicians stand aside and let the administration of the National Guard severely alone. Polit al interference in affairs which appertain only to the government and discipline of the State troops is sheer impudence, and should be sharply and firmly rebuked. Any suggestion, any obstacle, and threat which the politician offers in relation to the military guidance of the National Guard is an act of officiousness which should not for a moment be tolerated.

The report is one of the most comprehensive and interesting ever issued from the Inspector General's office. Gen. McGrath made a personal inspection of all the organizations of the National Guard and the naval militia, with the exception of four, which were inspected and mustered by Assistant Inspector General Harding. He says:

While perfection is not expected, nor even possible, in a service such as ours, I think we have the right to be proud of the degree of competency which our National Guard has attained. In this I wish to be understood as speaking of it in its entirety. I know there are weak points, and that there are individual organizations that lack considerable of the general high standard attained by the majority. There is much more to extol than to find fault with. What we want now is the full strength of the moral support of the citizens of the State, and in this I am glad to say that the sentiment is daily growing in our favor.

The General answers the questions, "Why should the State keep up this little army?" in this way:

The services rendered by the National Guard at Hornellsville, West Albany, Syracuse, Tonawanda, Buffalo, and Oswego during the past comparatively few years is a sufficient reply. Millions of dollars have been saved by the willing and prompt response of the men to these and other calls. The moral effect of a disciplined force upon the turbulent classes is undoubtedly a restraining influence, and if for no other reason is valuable for this.

The right of an employer to discharge an employe because he is a member of the National Guard is considered unjust, and the General recommends that legislative action be taken to protect the members of the National Guard in this respect. It is below the minimum allowed by the code, and exists simply by sufferance, and unless an improved condition is shown, it should be recommended for disbandment. The general condition of the regiment, while not bad, has not improved during the past two or three years in the same ratio as other good organizations of the National Guard. In short, it has fallen below a standard which it has established, not only for itself, but for all regiments of the National Guard.

Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn.—The military appearance and soldierly bearing of the regiment was, taken as a unit, excellent. The minor deficiencies noted on the rolls of some of the companies are being perceptible with the regiment in line. The Twenty-third rates with the best regiments of the State; is composed of a superior class of young men, and is in excellent condition of discipline and military training; always reliable, always ready for any service.

Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn.—The improvement in the general condition of the regiment, which was noted last year, continues. Col. Eddy is a faithful worker, and cheerfully supported. The condition of Companies B and G should be looked into by the regimental commander, whose attention is invited to the remarks on the rolls of these companies.

Sixty-ninth Battalion, New-York.—With the exception of Company C the general military condition of each company, which is to indicate that is measurably good, and in some cases satisfactory, care and attention has been bestowed upon them by the several company commanders. The appearance and condition of Company C, Capt. O'Connell, is indifferent and unsatisfactory. The composition of the rank and file seems to be good, and five companies appear to be provided with satisfactory officers. The muster rolls of the field and staff and non-commissioned staff were prepared carelessly and inaccurately.

Seventy-first Regiment, New-York.—Certainly for the last twenty years, and possibly for a much longer period, the Seventy-first Regiment has not passed so creditable an inspection. The command was paraded in undress, with packs and overcoats rolled. Ordinarily this uniform would repair military appearance when contrasted with full dress, but here the conditions were strongly reversed.

Fourth Separate Company, Yonkers.—The company shows a gain of eighteen since last muster, and is in good military condition. More attention by a few men would have resulted in an excellent inspection. Drill in close order very good; extended order only fair.

Eleventh Separate Company, Mount Vernon.—Platoon drill, under command of the Captain, lacked smoothness of execution; close order drill, under command of both Lieutenants, was good; extended order drill of section was good, but some men want more squad instruction; Sergeant in command bright and decisive.

Gen. McGrath believes in single-breasted coats and white trimmings on dress uniforms. Regarding the adoption of the Merriam pack to take the place of the knapsack, the General believes it is a big advancement in the move to complete and perfect the equipment of the guard. The only part of the outfit which he considers antiquated is the rifle and belt equipment. He trusts that measures will be taken by the next Legislature to procure the new army rifle and such accompanying cartridge and bayonet carriers as may be approved.

In regard to rifle practice the report says: I believe that in individual practice much better results would be attained by removing restrictions which now exist. In the field the soldier is never confined by inflexible rules; he conforms to the situation, brings into service his own ingenuity, and is absolutely thrown on his own resources. More freedom should be permitted the individual soldier on the range in this respect. He should, in his desire to qualify as a marksman or sharpshooter, be permitted to occupy such position and use any appliance that could readily be adapted in the field to assist him and that would better his shooting. A stone or a twig, used as a rest, would often help a man to good work. This would promote suggestions from enthusiastic riflemen, and I am sure would tend to improve and increase the zeal which now exists.

In discussing the cavalry the General believes that the efficiency of Troop A would be improved by a more liberal allowance in the matter of horse hire, and recommends that members

NEW THINGS AT PRINCETON

Improvements Being Made in Grounds and Buildings.

THE OLD CHAPEL BRIGHTENED UP

Trees Set Out in the Lower Campus to Replace Elms Which, It Is Said, Are Dying -- The Psychologists.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 30.—During the Christmas recess, Treasurer Osborn of the university is taking advantage of the absence of the students to make repairs and improvements on the college grounds and buildings. Young trees have been set out on the lower campus, and to supply the place of the old elms, which are said to be dying, on the front campus. The old chapel is being treated to a new and bright finish on the inside, and the Isabella McCosh Infirmary has likewise received considerable attention. By a new arrangement of apartments, Mrs. Hill, the matron of the infirmary, has been enabled to add another ward, to be used especially for contagious diseases. This new ward is considerably removed from the others by means of a long passage, and Mrs. Hill now feels confident that she can effectually prevent the spread of any contagious disease.

The event of most importance at Princeton during the last week was the Third Annual Congress of the American Psychological Association, held in the Geological Laboratory of Nassau Hall, Thursday and Friday. A large number of prominent specialists were in attendance, giving the students still in town an opportunity to meet and hear many of the eminent authors whose works they have read during their college course.

Among the distinguished specialists in modern psychology in attendance at the congress were Prof. James of Harvard, the leading psychologist of the country, who is President of the association, and occupied the chair; Prof. J. McKean Cattell of Columbia, Prof. J. Mark Baldwin of Princeton, Prof. Sanford of Clark University, Tenn.; Brother Chrysostom of Manhattan College, New-York; Prof. T. Wesley Mills of Montreal, Prof. George Trumbull Ladd of Yale University, Prof. A. T. Ormond of Princeton, Prof. Hyslop of Columbia, Prof. Royce of Harvard, Prof. Pierce of Johns Hopkins, Prof. Strong of the University of Chicago, Prof. D. S. Miller of Bryn Mawr, Prof. H. R. Marshall of New-York City, Prof. G. H. Mead of the University of Chicago, Prof. S. E. Mezes of the University of Texas, Prof. Harold Griffing of Columbia College, Prof. W. R. Newbold of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. C. Ladd Franklin, professor in the Woman's College of Baltimore, the most famous woman psychologist of America.

Among the more noteworthy papers were those contributed by Profs. Cattell of Columbia, James of Harvard, and Brother Chrysostom of Manhattan College, New-York City, and Prof. George T. Ladd of Yale. Dr. Cattell gave a twenty minutes' talk on the distribution of exceptional ability, based on data of his own collecting, from the leading encyclopedias of the French, German, and English tongues. The object of the paper was to show the relative greatness of eminent men, their claim to greatness being based on their contribution to civilization, as recognized in the books of reference. Under the principle of probability, Dr. Cattell brought out a great many interesting facts and conclusions respecting the distribution of great men in diverse periods of the world's history.

When the question was subsequently submitted to members for open discussion, considerable criticism of Dr. Cattell's principle was made. Dr. Cattell defended it on the ground that it was intended not as ultimate, but only as a basis for further investigation, which may lead to modification of the relative greatness of men, differing somewhat from the present conclusion. According to a list of 1000 men, which Dr. Cattell has compiled, Napoleon is placed at the head of the list, as having in present opinion contributed more than any other man to modern civilization. Shakespeare is second, Mohammed third, Voltaire fourth, Bacon ninth, Aristotle sixth, Goethe seventh, Caesar eighth, Luther ninth, and Plato tenth. The period of time covered is from 1000 B. C. to the present, but no living men is compared.

Brother Chrysostom's paper was especially interesting to the specialists, in that in speaking on the "Freedom of the Will" he treated his subject from the standpoint of the mediaeval schoolmen, and particularly of St. Thomas Aquinas, as opposed to the modern school of German psychologists, followed largely by the other members of the association.

One of the best addresses of the Congress was that by Prof. George Trumbull Ladd of Yale University on the subject "The Consciousness of Identity and So-called Double Consciousness." Particular attention was given to hypnotism, which Dr. Ladd has made a special study.

President James's address on "The Unity of Consciousness" proved of very great interest.

During the Christmas recess all the departments of the university are closed, except the college offices, the department of administration, the John C. Greene Library, and the Seminary Library. These are kept open half of each day, in order that those who are compelled to remain in town may have access to their privileges. All students are required to return and register on Thursday, Jan. 3, by 5 P. M. Failure to do so requires a request to the class officer, who may or may not grant permission to register, according as the student can offer what he considers a valid excuse for breaking the rule.

NEW RANKING SYSTEM AT YALE.

Freshmen Will Meet a Surprise on Their Return to the University.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30.—An innovation in the ranking system of the university will meet the academic freshmen when they return from their holiday vacation. This system is based on the marking system which is used in the classroom and in judging the examinations. It has long been the subject of much discussion, and frequent attempts have been made to make it more satisfactory. The classes have always been formed into divisions during freshman and sophomore year. These divisions were made according to the classroom standing of the students.

This innovation will be a modification of the old system. There will be but one first division, and this one will contain about forty men who lead their class in classroom work. The remainder of the class, instead of being divided into lower divisions, according to classroom marks, will be divided alphabetically. This will make the first division the goal for all high-stand men, and no one who does not attain it will be able to know just how well or where he stands in his class. This plan, it is thought, will make a high mark in each class for those who are working for honors.

Another point urged in favor of the change is that it will put the best students of each class in a separate division, and thus enable them to cover more ground than the remainder of the class. It will give the ablest students the greatest advantages, and they will not be kept back by their less progressive classmates. The final ranking of the class will be made on the same basis as formerly, by orations, dissertations, &c. The objections raised to the new plan are that it will separate the brilliant scholars and at the same time give a few members of the class greater advantages than the majority.

Charles M. Gill, Yale, '89, who has applied to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church to be a missionary in China or Africa, was Captain of the football team of Yale, '89, and was a member of the winning Yale crew for three years. He was known in his college days as an ideal football tackle, and one of the pluckiest oarsmen that ever pulled in an eight. He was universally popular. After graduation he returned to the Yale Divinity School, and that Fall was Captain of the eleven that went down before the Tigers at Berkeley Oval in one of the most memorable games ever played. Few men have such records as an athlete and very few have ever graduated from Yale more respected.

EXAMINATION OF CADETS.

The New Academy Building at West Point Nearing Completion.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The Academic Board has decided to hold the semi-annual examinations in the library and lecture room of the Theosophical Department. It was thought that the new Academy Building would be finished in time for the examinations, but owing to delays in obtaining supplies the mechanics are still at work putting the final touches on the section rooms. It is now stated that everything will be complete about the end of January and the cadets will then take possession.

Lieuts. William S. Biddle, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry, and Robert L. Hirst, Eleventh Infantry, have been detailed Secretaries to the board. The written examinations will be conducted in Grant Hall and the gymnasium examinations will begin at 8 o'clock Wednesday.

The plans for Cullom Memorial Hall have been accepted by the Building Committee and Col. Larned has returned them to the architect with recommendations for changes in a few minor details. The building will be of pure white marble, without any great exterior embellishments. The architecture will be of the Ionic order. The building is to be used as a museum, where all the valuable relics and trophies now in the chapel, library, mess hall, and other places on the post will be preserved. The site has been selected, and the contract will soon be awarded.

Preparations are being made for the cadet hop New Ye s Eve.

Lieut. William A. Holbrook sails on the New-York for Europe next Wednesday. He will be absent about two months. Lieut. William H. Allaire returns from Europe on the same steamer, and will attend to Lieut. Holbrook's duties during his absence.

Mrs. Ernst, wife of the Superintendent, gave a reception to the cadets Christmas night.

New Year's Day will be a holiday at the Military Academy. Studies will be suspended from 4 o'clock Monday afternoon until 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, when the examinations will begin.

PROF. RHYS-DAVIDS AT COLUMBIA

He Will Deliver His Course of Lectures in January and February.

Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids will deliver a course of lectures on "The History and Literature of Buddhism," at Columbia College this Winter. The course consists of six lectures and will be given before the following institutions: Lowell Institute, Peabody Institute, Brooklyn Institute, Brown University, Columbia College, Cornell University, and the University of Pennsylvania.

The course of lectures will be given in this city under the auspices of the University Faculty of Philosophy of Columbia College on successive Tuesday evenings, beginning Jan. 15, at 8 o'clock, at the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. The titles of the lectures are as follows: Jan. 15, "Religious Teachers and Their Teaching in India and in the West"; Jan. 22, "Buddhist Books and Their History"; Feb. 5, "The Buddha's Secret, Part I., The Circle of Life; The Four Truths and the Noble Eight-fold Path"; Feb. 12, "The Buddha's Secret, Part II., The Mystic Trance and Arahatship"; Feb. 19, "The Ideal of the Later Buddhism."

The subscription price of the course has been fixed at $5, or $1 for each lecture. The following gentlemen compose the General Committee: C. H. Toy, Harvard; Morris Jastrow, University of Pennsylvania; John P. Peters, Treasurer, New-York; Richard H. Gotthell, Columbia; Paul Haupt, Johns Hopkins; Franklin W. Hooper, Brooklyn Institute; J. F. Jameson, Brown University; J. G. Schurman, Cornell University. The special committee on behalf of Columbia is composed of Richard J. H. Gotthell, A. V. Williams Jackson, Edward Delavan Perry, and John P. Peters.

During the week Jan. 14 to 21 there is to be a missionary campaign among the students of New-York City. Those students who have volunteered to go into the foreign mission field are heading the movement. Each college in the city is to have a mass meeting, and there will be gatherings, with the ablest speakers, at the churches of Drs. Parkhurst and John Hall: At Columbia, the Young Men's Christian Association has taken the matter in hand, and the triangle meeting on Thursday, Jan. 7, is to be devoted to the question.

NEW-YORK CITY COLLEGE.

Prize Offered for Translations from the French, German, and Spanish.

A new prize has been established by Mason Carnes, '88, in memory of his mother, for translations from the dramatic literature of the French, German, and Spanish languages. All students above the sub-freshman class can compete for the prize. The students will be examined in April, so that any student may try for all three prizes. Any student winning the prize will receive additional money. The names of the plays, which were announced last week, include all classic and all modern, and all are representative plays in these languages.

President Webb has announced subjects for three of the commencement prizes. Senior Riggs, "Marshall and Webster, Expounders of the Constitution." Junior Riggs, "New-York and Her Governors, Political Controversies and Their Effects," Kelly Critique, "The Biglow Papers," by James Russell Lowell.

According to the new system of ranking teachers in the college, the following men received the title of Instructor at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees: W. G. McCluckin, J. R. Sims, L. H. Hunt, J. Sickles, C. R. Smith, C. A. Doremus, G. Legias, L. F. Mott, E. Ilgen, and W. Fox.

Some time ago the Society of the Sons of the Revolution offered a prize to the City College students for the best essay on "The Causes Leading to the War of the Revolution." Fifteen men competed for the medal, but the result of the contest has not been announced. This society also offered another medal for an essay on the same topic to all the high schools of the State, but only sixteen students competed.

BUILT IT HIMSELF FOR HIMSELF

Eighty-Year-Old Carpenter Jones Will Live and Die in His House.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Dec. 30.—Lewis Jones, a carpenter, who lives on New-Haven Lane, in this village, is building, with his own hands, a frame cottage in which, when completed, he expects to spend the remainder of his days.

Jones is eighty years old. He learned his trade while ship's carpenter on a whaling vessel. He has lived in a little, tumbledown shanty in this village since he gave up the sea, some years ago, and since the death of his wife, four years ago, his life has been that of a hermit and miser. He has saved considerable money.

After his wife died Jones began to work at huge pieces of timber, which, when cut and planed to suit him, he would stow away in the cellar of his house. Everybody wondered what he intended to do with them.

Some of the timbers came from neighboring woods, but most of it Jones got from the disused building of the East Hampton Presbyterian Church, which he had purchased and torn down.

Then a large consignment of foundation stones arrived from Connecticut, and was neatly piled up in the carpenter's front yard. It transpired then that the old man intended to build a house.

The stones remained on Jones's premises for some time. They were cut perfectly square, and were considered valuable. Several persons who contemplated building offered to buy them. But Jones wouldn't sell.

They were finally taken in hand by masons and formed into the foundation for Jones's new building. One day Jones hauled out the mysterious timbers, and, disdaining to accept aid from any one, started to construct his future home.

Every piece had been properly and accurately sawed and planed for the place it was to occupy. Not a nail did the old man use. He fastened the timbers together with wooden pegs.

The house is now complete with the exception of shingling the roof. It is stronger and stancher than many constructed by gangs of men.

Dr. Huntington's Greek Prayer Book.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, has a handsome copy of the Prayer Book of the Greek Church. The gift was presented to him Friday by the Rev. Agathodores A. Papageorgopoulos, Archimandrite of one of the Greek churches in this city.

LYNBROOK'S "NEW" SCHOOLHOUSE

Children Who Expected to Attend It Have Grown Up and Got Married—Emulation May Complete It.

LYNBROOK, L. I., Dec. 30.—May be this place will have a new schoolhouse some day. Martin W. Watts, a contractor and builder, was to put one up many years ago. He was to get nearly $10,000 for it. He has, so far, received about $8,000.

At first there was some difficulty in disposing of the bonds with sufficient speed to meet the payments falling due on the building. The bonds, however, were all sold a long time ago, and the money has been drawing interest. But Contractor Watts made no effort to build fast enough to catch up to another payment.

The first delay in getting money made him angry. He stopped work for some time. Then he started up again. But every once in a while the carpenters would leave the building and go on another job.

The children who were looking forward to taking possession of the new school grew up meantime and got married, and some now, have children nearly old enough to go to school, but the new schoolhouse is still in an unfinished state.

There is now, however, some prospect of the building's being completed before the end of the present century. The School Trustees, having become very tired of hearing the lonesome echoes caused by the hammer of the solitary carpenter at work on the school, decided a few days ago to take a hand in the work. They quietly engaged several mechanics.

Contractor Watts, on hearing of what was going on at the schoolhouse, gathered a number of his workmen about him and hurried there. He set them all at work, and then began a contest between the two gangs to see which one would do the most.

The residents of the village are already discussing plans for opening the new schoolhouse, and the school children are also looking forward to that long overdue event.

Just how both gangs of workmen are going to be paid is a question that the courts will probably have to settle before the schoolhouse can be opened.

DRILLING IN THE SCHOOLS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF TEACHERS BY G. W. WINGATE.

Physical Training and Self-Respecting Subordination to Authority Sought.

Military instruction is being adopted in many public schools in the country as one of the best methods for the physical training of the young of both sexes.

In many private institutions military officers are detailed to act as instructors, but in the public schools the work must necessarily be done by the regular teachers.

For the latter's guidance, George W. Wingate, special aide to the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in charge of military instruction in schools, has prepared some suggestions relative to the methods to be employed.

All Principals who adopt the system, he says, should have a broad discretion as to their methods. The instruction should consist of:

1. The setting-up drill.
2. Facing and salutes.
3. Marching by squads.
4. Manual of arms.
5. Regular drill by company and battalion.

It is suggested that the boys who are drilled should first be carefully measured, to establish the extent of their physical improvement.

All scholars (including girls) should be thoroughly drilled in the first three for fifteen minutes a day. In all marching, the keeping of proper distances between the scholars should be insisted upon.

Care should be taken by the teachers to see that the movements are performed with smartness and exactly as prescribed. Its value, both physical and mental, consists largely in snap and precision.

Every boy should be required to salute all teachers whenever meeting or addressing them, and the teachers should be equally careful to return the salutes.

This is important, as going far to create the feeling of self-respecting subordination to lawful authority.

Boys over eleven and who are at least 4 feet 6 inches in height, and whose parents do not object, should be drilled regularly in the manual of arms and by company and battalion two hours a week, outside school hours, great care being taken not to overtax their strength.

Sometimes it may be arranged to have a short drill before the regular school hours or to have it after their opening.

These last-named drills should be regarded as a privilege. No boy who has not attained a prescribed degree of excellence in his studies and deportment should be permitted to belong to a school company. If he fails below the standard, or if he is guilty of falsehood, which should be treated as a heinous military offense, lack of neatness in person or of smartness in drilling, or disobedience to orders, he should be dropped, and whatever cadet insignia he wears, as cap plate, buttons, &c., which should belong to the school, should be taken from him.

During the drill prompt obedience should be insisted upon. Disobedience or infractions of discipline by officers or non-commissioned officers should cause the offender to be reduced to the ranks by the Principal, after a proper investigation and hearing.

The discipline should be quiet but firm. Everything possible should be done to inculcate a military bearing, which involves an upright carriage, neatness in dress, attention, silence, and the utmost promptness in rendering strict obedience to all orders, whether from the instructors or the cadet officers.

The boys should be divided into companies not exceeding forty or fifty strong, as a larger number is difficult to handle. Each should have the usual number of officers and non-commissioned officers.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the companies and battalion should be selected from the boys displaying good scholarship, combined with proficiency in military matters and manly bearing and characteristics.

They may be either elected by the boys, subject to the approval of the instructor, or he may select as candidates for each position three boys combining these qualifications, and submit their names to the boys for election. The boys so elected should receive a formal appointment from the Principal.

After having completed their terms of office they should receive warrants from the Board of Education. These officers, when elected, should, in the first instance, be formed into a squad and specially drilled in the evenings, until they understand their duties sufficiently. Their successors will need but little special instruction.

As proficiency increases, much of the drill can be done by officers and non-commissioned officers of the school battalion, under the supervision of teachers or of proper instructors.

Properly, there should be paid instructors, who will devote their time to the matter. One of these can look after about six schools. It is hoped that the services of army officers can be soon had for this purpose in large cities. If the drills can be had in the morning or in the evening it will be easy to procure sufficient volunteer instructors from the National Guard.

The question of uniforms should be left discretionary with the boys and their parents. A cap alone is sufficient to begin with, and costs but little. In most cases it will be found that, as a plain uniform costs no more than ordinary clothes, and lasts longer, as the boys take better care of it, parents will be willing to supply them.

Guns will not be needed until the boys are well set up, so that they carry themselves in a military manner, and have been thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier.

The course of instruction should progress, each grade in the school being taught a little more than the class below it.

When the boys in the upper grammar grade should, after passing through the "school for the soldier," be drilled with wooden guns. Those in high schools should have cadet rifles, and the older and most advanced boys should be taught to fire them, using the regimental rifle galleries where they can be had. This is the last step in the course of instruction. The drill of the armed organization will be the same as in a National Guard regiment.

The greatest care must be exercised to avoid jealousies between companies and schools. Companies and battalions should take precedence only according to the date of appointment of their respective commanders. If an organization is formed from more than one school, its officers should be selected so as to avoid creating any feeling between them.

Competitive drills should not be encouraged. They are more apt to do harm than good. Under no circumstances should the boys be allowed to think that their military duties are more than an adjunct to their studies, or that the claims of the latter are not supreme.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Usual Dullness of the Holiday Season More than Surpassed.

CHANGES IN ONLY A FEW SPECIALTIES

Sharp Declines in Jersey Central and Baltimore and Ohio—Irregularity in Reading—Small Speculative Interest.

More than the usual holiday dullness characterized the stock market last week. At times the trading was so small that it was impossible to distinguish the drift of prices, and at the close of the week, outside of a few specialties, the changes were not noteworthy. Dread of unwise legislative action affecting the currency, unfavorable returns of earnings by certain Western roads, fear of trouble among industrial corporations, and the possibility of continued exports of gold where the chief influences of the week of a depressing character. The dissolution of the syndicate which purchased the recent issue of Government bonds before the securities had been sold, accompanied by an intimation of bad faith on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury toward the syndicate, caused considerable discussion, but the incident was not reflected by any particular movement in the stock market. Government bonds were somewhat lower.

A downward movement in Jersey Central attracted attention. It sold at 93½ on Monday, and at 87½ on Friday, and, considering the great dullness of the market, the trading in it was fairly heavy. The weakness was due largely to liquidation in view of the poor earnings of the company, but the decline was assisted by bear traders. The other coal stocks were not pressed for sale, and were fairly firm. The condition of the coal trade is uncertain, although more seasonable weather will be of advantage to it. It also seems probable that the Presidents of the companies will yet find a way to the restoration of harmony, although little progress has been made in that direction as yet. Reading was quite irregular. It sold down from 16⅛, to 13⅜, and showed only slight recovery at the close. While the Olcott-Earle committee has secured a relatively large amount of the general mortgage bonds it has by no means a sufficient quantity to enable it to safely attempt a reorganization plan. Moreover, should the proposed plan in its entirety be declared effective, Mr. Isaac L. Rice declares that the company would be confronted with insolvency again before the end of 1895, and there is no one else so thoroughly competent to express an opinion on the affairs of the property as that gentleman.

Baltimore and Ohio, which sold at 81½ in April last, was down to 65 on Monday, and 58⅜ on Friday. The stock is so closely held by investors that it is dangerous for bears to have much to do with it. Consequently the recent selling cannot fairly be attributed to bear operators, and undoubtedly there has been some liquidation. Rumors of a burdensome floating debt, and of complications arising out of the Valley Railroad reorganization were current. There was little done in the stocks usually described as active. The trading in St. Paul amounted to less than 50,000 shares. It was weak on its unfavorable earnings, and sold down to 56⅝, and closed on Saturday only ½ better than this low price. Northwestern fell to 96¼, its lowest price of the year. Burlington and Rock Island were fairly steady.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding led the Industrials in point of activity, the trading in Sugar having contracted to less than a very ordinary day's business. The latter stock moved within 1½ points throughout the week. The buying of Distilling was well distributed, and was done by traders anxious to get in at present prices in anticipation of an upward movement as the result of a probable change of management. Chicago Gas was strong, and General Electric and Western Union were fairly firm. United States Cordage stocks were heavy, the common selling down to 5¼, but recovering somewhat later on. Important changes in the management of the property are anticipated.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closing Dec. 30, 1893.
Alton & Terre Haute	37½	37⅜	..
American Cotton Oil	24¼	21½	28¼
American Cotton Oil pf	69⅝	68	61½
*American Sugar Ref	89⅝	88¼	81
*American Sugar Ref. pf	90⅜	90	84
*American Tobacco	90	86	70
A., T. & S. Fé	4¼	3⅞	9⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	62⅞	58⅜	67½
*Bay State Gas	21½	16⅜	..
†Canada Southern	50¼	48¾	48
Cen. & South Am. Tel	119	117	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	16⅞	16½
Chicago Gas	74¼	71⅝	61⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	98	96¼	98⅝
C., B. & Q	71⅞	70⅜	75½
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39⅝	38¾	35½
C., M. & St. Paul	58	56⅝	56⅜
C., M. & St. Paul pf	118	115	116
Chicago, R. I. & Pac	62	61¼	63⅜
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	6½	4½	..
Col. & Hocking Coal	5¼	4⅝	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	17⅜	16¾	18½
Consolidated Gas Co	133	131	124
Delaware & Hudson	128	123	130
Del., Lack. & Western	162¼	158	161½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	33	33	30⅜
Distilling & Cattle Feed	11⅝	9½	23
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	40	..
General Electric	35¼	33⅜	33½
Great Northern pf	102¼	102	100
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1⅝	1¼	4¼
Green Bay & W. pf., t. r.	3	2¼	..
Illinois Central	87	82⅝	89⅜
Iowa Central	6⅜	6½	6½
Laclede Gas	26½	25⅜	15
Laclede Gas pf	84⅞	80⅜	..
Lake Erie & Western	16¼	16¼	14½
Lake Erie & Western pf	71½	71	62
Lake Shore	137½	137	120¼
*Long Island Traction	13½	12½	..
Louisville & Nashville	53½	53	44½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi	7⅞	7⅜	8¾
Lou., N. A. & Chi. pf	21¾	20	34⅞
Manhattan Consolidated	105¼	104¼	123⅜
Michigan Central	98½	98½	96¼
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	48	48	..
Minnesota Iron	40	40	..
Missouri Pacific	27¼	26⅝	21½
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	13	13	13
Mis., Kan. & Texas pf	22	22	23½
Mobile & Ohio	18¼	18¼	15¼
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	66	66	..
*National Lead Company	38⅝	36½	23
*National Lead Co. pf	84½	84	68
National Linseed Oil	18	18	25
National Starch	6	6	..
New-Jersey Central	93½	87¼	112
New-York Central	100¼	98⅝	98½
N. Y. & N. E. all in. pd.	32¼	31½	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L	13	13	13
N. Y., L. E. & W	10	9½	14¼
Norfolk & Western	5⅝	5¼	..
Norfolk & Western pf	18	17	19½
North American	3⅜	3⅜	3½
Northern Pacific	4	3⅞	4½
Northern Pacific pf	17½	16⅝	18⅝
Ontario Mining	10	10	6½
Ontario & Western	15⅜	15⅛	14½
Ore. Ry. & Navigation	20	20	22
Pacific Mail	22¼	21¾	14
Peoria & Eastern	2⅞	2⅝	..
Phil. & Reading	16⅛	13⅝	17½
Pitts. & Western pf	34	33½	27
Pull. Pal. Car Company	154	153¼	162½
Quicksilver	1⅞	1⅞	..
Rome, Watertown & Ogd	116½	116½	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4⅜	4
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9½	9	8
St. Paul & Omaha	33	32	34
Southern Pacific	19	18¾	20⅝
Southern Railway	10⅞	10½	..
Southern Railway pf	36⅞	36⅜	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅞	15	14½
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9¼	7⅛
Texas Pacific Land Tr	8⅛	8⅛	..
Toledo & Ohio Central	46	46	..
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	2	2	5⅜
Union Pacific	11¾	10⅜	18
United States Cordage	7½	5½	..
United States Cordage pf	12⅜	8½	..
United States Cordage gtd	20½	16⅞	..
United States Rubber	45½	43¾	42½
United States Rubber pf	98	96	..
*United States Leather	9¼	9	..
*United States Leather pf	62	59⅜	..
Wabash	6	6	6¼
Wabash pf	14	13½	13¼
*Western Union Beef	8	7	..
Western Union Telegraph	87¼	86	82⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅝	10	13¼

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed an increase in reserve of $1,368,175. The banks now hold $35,268,850 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $5,619,202, an increase in specie of $1,663,600, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,600,000, a decrease in deposits of $5,218,300, and an increase in circulation of $103,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Dec. 29, '94.	Dec. 22, '94.	Dec. 30, '93.
Loans	$492,647,000	$498,266,200	$417,606,900
Specie	73,769,600	72,097,000	106,316,400
Legal t'd's.	98,831,100	100,431,100	101,108,200
Deposits	549,291,400	554,509,700	506,437,800
Circulation	11,294,700	11,191,400	13,111,900

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Dec. 29, '94.	Dec. 22, '94.	Dec. 30, '93.
Specie	$73,760,600	$72,097,000	$106,316,400
Legal t'd's.	98,831,100	100,431,100	101,108,200
Total reserve.	$172,591,700	$172,528,100	$207,424,600
Reserve req'rd ag't deposits.	137,322,850	138,627,425	126,609,450
Excess reserve above legal requirements.	$35,268,850	$33,900,675	$80,815,150

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1894	$35,268,850	1888	6,281,350
1893	80,815,150	1887	8,559,150
1892	6,839,550	1886	12,271,350
1891	17,232,550	1885	24,289,475
1890	7,725,175	1884	40,944,775
1889	$2,021,675		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was steady. Call loans were made at 1@2 per cent., with the average about 1½ per cent.

Time money was not in urgent demand, but lenders showed no disposition to make concessions. Quotations were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in small supply, while the demand was good. Rates were 2¾@3 per cent, for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for four months' commission house names and four months' prime single names, 3½@4 per cent. for prime six months', and 4½@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £814,911, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 63.67, became 63.32. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 19,575,000f in gold and lost 150,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87¼@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅜ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.89½ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Chicago—75c premium. Boston—5c discount. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—No trading.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 27 3-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,530,380, and the exports for the same period $96,397,471. The net exports, therefore, have been $74,867,091.

CHANGES IN STOCK.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco	2⅝
Bay State Gas	1
Central & South American Tel	4
Chicago Gas	2⅝
General Electric	1⅞
Laclede Gas pf	4¼
United States Leather pf	1⅝

DECLINED

American Cotton Oil	1⅞
American Cotton Oil pf	2
American Sugar R. pf	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	5¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	2
Consolidated Gas	1⅞
Illinois Central	4⅜
Lake Erie & Western pf	2
Long Island Traction	1¼
National Lead pf	4⅜
New-Jersey Central	4⅜
Norfolk & Western pf	1½
United States Cordage, gtd	2
Union Pacific	1¼

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Broadway Elevated 2d	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	1⅜
Cincinnati, D. & W. 1st	1½
Erie 2d mortgage	1½
General Electric debenture 5s	1¼
Minnesota & St. L. Southw. ext. 1st	1
Oregon Improvement 1st	1
Peoria, Dec. & Ev. 2d	2¼
St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1
United States Cordage 1st	1½

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s	1¼
Atchison & Pacific 4s	1½
Baltimore Belt 1st	1¼
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	2¾
Chicago & Erie 1st	1
Chicago Gas L. & C. 1st	1
Col. Mid. con. 4s	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st	2⅜
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	1½
Missouri Pacific con	1
Ontario Mining gen	3
Oregon Imp. con. 5s	1
Oregon Short Line U. N. con	1⅜
Reading 1st pf. inc	2⅜
Reading 2d pf inc	1⅜
Reading 3d pf inc	1⅜
St. Paul & Omaha con. 2s	1½
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	1½

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The sensational development of the week was the decline in Government bonds coincident with the dissolution of the syndicate that purchased the same last month. This was taken as a rebuff to Secretary Carlisle and his methods of finance. Prices of bonds and securities keep up well in face of the great financial questions which will occupy Congress in the near future. The gold reserve has fallen to a little over $85,000,000, and another bond issue seems to be only a question of a short time.

The market for railway bonds has been steady and dull. Good bonds are still in active demand, with no falling off in price. The only issue brought out this week was the Minneapolis and St. Louis 5 per cent. bonds. Atchison bonds have been freely sold, and prices continued to decline. It was expected that the new reorganization plan would be published during the week, but it has been delayed. It is not definitely known what changes will be made, but there is talk of scaling the principal of the 4s. This can hardly be true, as it would undoubtedly be resisted bitterly by the holders of the bonds.

The market for cotton securities has been fairly active and prices have been well maintained; some large sales of Buffalo Consolidated 5s, Columbus Consolidated 5s, and Bridgeport first mortgage 5s having been reported. The tendency still seems to be in favor of this class of bonds, and their importance is steadily being recognized.

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1893. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Dec. 27, 1894	£32,547,478	.....
Dec. 28, 1893	24,488,512	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Dec. 27, 1894	82,784,011	£49,639,278
Dec. 28, 1893	68,425,000	50,553,000

BANK OF GERMANY.

Dec. 27, 1894	39,262,200	13,087,400
Dec. 28, 1894	31,206,250	10,401,750

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dec. 27, 1894	15,270,000	14,029,000
Dec. 28, 1893	10,154,000	16,750,000

NETHERLANDS.

Dec. 27, 1894	4,085,000	6,898,000
Dec. 28, 1893	3,725,

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., 234 Fifth Av. and 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
30 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS
OF THE
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Pursuant to the previous notice of this Committee, dated July 12, 1894, there have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York more than $3,100,000 of the above-mentioned bonds, out of an outstanding issue of $5,182,000 of said bonds, and the certificates issued by the said Trust Company therefor have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

In view of the pendency of an action begun by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to foreclose the consolidated mortgage of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, it is important that as many as possible of your bonds be deposited at the disposal of your Committee, in order that your interests may be protected in any steps which your Committee may deem it necessary to take in the premises.

The Committee hereby extend the time within which deposits of bonds may be made without penalty with the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall Street, **TO JANUARY 15, 1895**, after which date further deposits of bonds will be received only upon the payment of ten dollars per bond, in the discretion of the Committee.

New-York, December 15, 1894.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
Chairman,
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Committee.

HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street.

Mortgage Investors

can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / N.E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,170,043.

DIRECTORS:

George C. Williams, Alexander E. Orr, Jacob H. Schiff, John W. Sterling, Charles R. Henderson, Charles S. Brown, Frederick Potter, E. Randolph Robinson, William B. Isham, William M. Ingraham, John J. Tucker, William Lummis, James D. Lynch, Benjamin D. Hicks, Julien T. Davis, Felix Campbell, Wesley C. Bush, Ellis D. Williams, Martin Joost.

President. Vice President.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, 2d Vice President.

FRANK BAILEY, Secretary. O. EGERTON SCHMIDT, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MTGE. 5 PER CENT. BONDS
of the
CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

The undersigned gives notice that, in pursuance of an order entered in the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on Dec. 29, 1894, he was authorized and directed to take up and pay the coupon which matured **JULY 1, 1894**, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Canton Railroad Company. The holders of the aforesaid coupons are therefore notified that they will be paid the amount thereof upon presentation of the coupons at the offices of the International Trust Company, in the City of Boston, or of the **KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY**, in the City of **NEW-YORK**, on or after this 31st day of December, 1894.

Under said order said coupons when taken up are to be entitled to the protection of the lien of the First Mortgage as against all other liens, creditors, or claimants of or against the Cleveland and Canton and Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad Companies, or their properties, and all other persons and companies whomsoever, except the holders of bonds and future coupons secured by said First Mortgage.

J. W. WARDWELL,
Receiver Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad Company.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 2DS

Dealt in by

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB,
104 West 55th St.

Notice is hereby given that the New-York Athletic Club will exercise their option, and redeem on and after Jan. 1, 1895, all the outstanding Eight Per Cent. improvement bonds of the issue of 1885. Principal and interest will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William St., New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease Jan. 1, 1895. GEORGE MASSEY,
New-York, Dec. 28. Treasurer.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $127,830 of the FIVE & SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until Jan. 1, 1895, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage. The FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee. B. G. ROLSTON, President.

Financial.

$5,000,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company

First Consolidated Mortgage
5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1934.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.
Interest payable May 1st and Nov. 1st
AT THE
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee for the Mortgage.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

Full descriptive Circulars and copies of the Mortgage may be obtained at our offices.

We offer the bonds at 98 1-2 and accrued interest, subject to advance in price without notice.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau Street.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nassau and Pine Streets.

J. KENNEDY TOD & CO.,
No. 45 Wall Street.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after Jan. 2, 1895, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing Jan. 1, from all bondholders who have already assented to the reorganization agreements or who may assent to the same on or before Dec. 31, on the presentation to either of the depositaries of the Committee of their temporary certificates, the Receivers having notified the Committee, in accordance with the terms of the contract of Oct. 1, that they will be unable to pay the January coupon.

The permanent engraved certificates of the Central Trust Company for the General Mortgage Bonds deposited will be ready for exchange for temporary certificates heretofore issued on Jan. 2. Holders of all classes of securities can deposit the same, in accordance with the previous notices of the Committee, on or before Dec. 31, with either of the depositaries named below, and general mortgage bondholders can cash the three coupons already due, with interest at 6 per cent., to Jan. 1, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Dec. 15, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 % Bonds.

The hearing for the appointment of a separate receiver has been fixed for January 15th.

The time for depositing bonds without penalty has therefore been postponed to January 14th. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds immediately with the **American Loan and Trust Company, Boston,** and the **New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, New-York.**

A large number of consolidated mortgage bonds have been deposited with the committee since its last advertisement, and with the committee in Amsterdam it now represents more than a majority of the bonds afloat.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston;)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.;)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Bros. & Co., New-York;)
W. S. FITZ, Boston;
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston;)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston;
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President The State Trust Co., N. Y.,)
COMMITTEE.

MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

CITY OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Notice is hereby given that the coupons due Jan. 1st, 1895, from the City of Hartford Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2d, at the office of Blair & Co., Fiscal Agents of the City, 33 Wall St., New-York.
C. C. STRONG,
City Treasurer, Hartford, Conn.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
Notice is hereby given that all coupons due January 1st, 1895, from bonds of the City of Wilmington, N. C., will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of Blair & Co., Bankers, No. 33 Wall St., New-York City.
S. H. FISHBLATE, Mayor, Wilmington, N. C.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RY. CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Dec. 31, 1894.
Coupons of the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company, maturing Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
C. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Coupon No. 12 of the above railway maturing Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 46 Wall St., New-York.

COUPONS OF THE DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE and Atlantic Railway Co., the Mineral Range Railroad Co., the Hancock and Calumet Railroad Co., and the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Co., due Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid at the Third National Bank, 26 Nassau St., on and after Jan. 2, 1895.

BRIDGEPORT TRACTION COMPANY.
The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall St., New-York City.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
A dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1895.
Z. S. NEWELL, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE INTEREST, DUE JAN. 1, 1895, ON THE following bonds, is payable at the banking house of Kountze Brothers, 120 Broadway, New-York:

Arapahoe County, Colorado, School Districts.
Adams County, Nebraska.
Beatrice, City of, Nebraska.
Bozeman, City of, Montana.
Boone County, Nebraska.
Burt County, Nebraska.
Buffalo County, Nebraska.
Canton, City of, Ohio.
Colorado, State of, Capital Building Bonds.
Clay County, Nebraska.
Colfax County, Nebraska.
Durango, City of, Colorado.
Dawson County, Nebraska.
Dodge County, Nebraska.
Douglas County, Nebraska.
Eagle County, Colorado.
Falls City, Nebraska.
Fergus County, Montana.
Fremont, City of, Nebraska.
Grand Island, City of, Nebraska.
Gage County, Nebraska.
Hastings, City of, Nebraska.
Hall County, Nebraska.
Helena, School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Montana.
Idaho, State of.
Idaho Springs, Town of, Colorado.
Jefferson County, Nebraska.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Kansas City, Board of Education & School Dist.
Kootenai County, Idaho.
Leadville, City of, Colorado.
Lincoln, City of, Nebraska.
La Plata County, Colorado.
Lewis and Clarke County, Montana.
Milwaukee Brewing Co., Tacoma, Washington.
Madison County, Montana.
Mesa County, Colorado.
Montrose County, Colorado.
Nuckolls County, Nebraska.
Omaha City, Nebraska.
Omaha City, School District of, Nebraska.
Rio Grande County, Colorado.
Rapid City, South Dakota.
South Omaha, City of, Nebraska.
Saunders County, Nebraska.
Summit County, Colorado.
Smith Bros., Loan and Trust Company.
Washington County, Nebraska.
Wayne County, Nebraska.
Weston County, Wyoming.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
No. 23 Broad St., (Mills Building,)
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, from bonds of the following-named companies will be paid after that date at this office:
Central Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
Western Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
Cal. and Oregon R. R. 1st mortgage ext. 5.
Oregon and Cal. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
Northern Railway Co. 1st mortgage 6.
Stockton and Copperopolis R. R. 1st mtge. 5.
South. Pac. R. R. of Arizona 1st mortgage 6.
Southern Pacific R. R. of New-Mexico 1st mortgage 6.
Louisiana Western R. R. 1st mtge. 6 per cent.
Morgan's Louisiana and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st 6.
South Pacific Coast R. R. Co. 4.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4½.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 2d mortgage 4½.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 3d mortgage 3 & 6.
Market Street Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage 6.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, from bonds of the following-named companies will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:
San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. R. 1st mortgage 4 per cent.
Houston and Texas Central R. R. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
Austin and Nortwestern R. R. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE DEBENTURES OF SERIES 10 OF
The Middlesex Banking Co.
OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,
maturing Jan. 1, 1895, WILL BE PAID at the office of the Company on that day.

ALSO, at the same time and place, such Debentures of Series Nos. 15 and 16, maturing JUNE 1, 1895, which have not yet been presented for payment.

ALSO, the Debentures of Series 17, maturing JULY 1, 1895.

A. D. CHANDLER,
World Building.

NOTICE.
METROPOLITAN TRACTION COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
At a meeting held Dec. 28, 1894, by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed, and be opened on Wednesday, Jan. 16.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1894, payable in gold at the offices of Maitland, Phelps & Co., New-York, on and after January 2d, 1895, to preferred stockholders of record 27th day of December, 1894.
The transfer books close at noon on Dec. 27th, 1894, and reopen at noon on January 2d, 1895.
J. KING STEWART, Secretary.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 26th, 1894.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.
Dec. 26, 1894.
82nd DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal of all bonds due on that date issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY, and secured by rolling stock furnished railroads under car-trust form, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of POST & POMEROY, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, and E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 139 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.
Dec. 31, 1894. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA BANK.
5th Av. and 42d St.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22, 1894, until Jan. 3, 1895.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
(OLD SEVENTH WARD BANK.)
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD CO.
Bangor, Me., Dec. 26, 1894.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., 65 Cedar St., New-York City.
EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.

FIFTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
EIGHTY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2 inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
JAMES M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, December 21, 1894.
98th DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2, 1895, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1894.
90th DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Dividends.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
234 FIFTH AVENUE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after January 1st, 1895:

Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation.
Corning, N. Y., Sewer Bonds, No. 15.
Corning, N. Y., School District, No. 13.
Hampton Roads Hotel Company, No. 2.
Central Tuinucu Sugar Cane M'f'g Co., No. 2.
Marlborough Hotel Company No. 9.
Mercantile Co-operative Bank.
Mechanical Rubber Company, No. 4.
N. Y. Belting & Packing Co., Ltd., No. 8.
National Loan & Trust Co., No. 15.
Naumkeag Street Railway Co. No. 9.
Sevilla, No. 4.
Suffolk Gas Company, No. 3.
Newburgh & Orange Lake R. R. Co., No. 1.
Montezuma Valley Irrigation Co.
Indiana Electric Railway Company.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
No. 36 Wall St., New-York City.

The following coupons, due Jan. 1, 1895, are payable at this office:

New-York City and County
Rio Grande Western Railway Company.
Belleville and Eldorado Railroad Company.
Excelsior Electric Light Company.
Hastings Pavement Company.
Jamestown Street Railway Company.
Joplin Light and Fuel Company.
Keokuk Union Depot Company.
Mutual Light and Power Company.
Maryland Electric Company.
New-York and College Point Ferry Co.
Riverside and Fort Lee Ferry Company.
People's Railroad Company.
Schenectady Opera House Company.
Sanford Light and Fuel Company.
Second Avenue Railroad Debentures.
Steinway Railway Company.
Syracuse Street Railway Company.
San Juan Smelting and Mining Company.
Toledo and Ohio Central Car Trust No. 2.
Taladega Light and Water Company.
Tarrytown-Irvington Union Gas Light Co.
J. Q. ADAMS, Secretary.

New-York Security & Trust Company
NO 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

will pay the coupons on the following bonds, due January 1st, 1895:

Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. First Mortgage.
State of Alabama.
Ocean Steamship Company.
Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R. Company.
Globe Street Railway Debentures.
Terminal Warehouse Company.
Spring Valley Coal Company.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 96 WARREN STREET.—The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on $1,000 and under, and THREE PER CENT. per annum on the excess of $1,000, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DAVID M. DEMAREST, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons of the Consolidated Mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds of the Rutland Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of the

United States Mortgage Co.,
No. 59 Cedar St., New-York.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20, 1894.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next.
The Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK.
ORGANIZED 1830.
CAPITAL, $400,000. Surplus, $400,000.
CITY AND STATE DEPOSITORY.
NEW-YORK, 486 BROADWAY, DEC. 26, 1894.
The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after January 2, 1895.
F. BALTES, Cashier.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1894.
The holders of the coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1895, of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage 7 per cent. Guaranteed Land Grant Bonds are notified that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, pursuant to existing contracts, purchase, on and after Jan. 2, 1895, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, the coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1895, on the said bonds.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND PERKINS HORSESHOE COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, and Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the General (Common) Stock, both payable on the 15th day of Jan., 1895, to stockholders of record Jan. 1, 1895.
CHARLES R. STARK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., Dec. 21, 1894.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New-York,
Dec. 20, 1894.
EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst., until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SIOUX CITY AND ST. PAUL R. R. CO.
Coupon No. 20, on above issue of bonds, will be paid on the 26th day of December, 1894, on presentation of same at office of the undersigned, Room 204 Drake Block, St. Paul, Minn.
A. M. DRAKE,
WILLIAM P. JEWETT, } Trustees.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 21, 1894.
SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

TENNESSEE BONDS.
The interest maturing Jan. 1 on $18,500,000 3 per cent. Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid at our Banking House, 16 and 18 Wall St., or by the Treasurer of the State, at Nashville, on and after DEC. 29, WITHOUT REBATE.
LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, State of Tennessee.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
Transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 2, 1895, inclusive.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

MOBILE CITY BONDS.
The January Coupons of Mobile City Bonds (issue 1891) will be paid on and after Jan. 2d, 1895, in New-York by the Mercantile National Bank, 191 Broadway, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile, Ala.
Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY DEBENTURES, St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.
Coupons on the above maturing Jan. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & COMPANY,
44 Pine St., New-York.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. Transfer books closed until Jan. 3, 1895.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.
Holders of coupons due January 1st of SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, CITY OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, may present same to this bank for payment.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1895, ON THE First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be paid at the banking house of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall St., New-York.

HERZOG GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
Coupons Number 7 paid after Jan. 2d at 30 Broad St., office of Herzog Teleseme Co.

Meetings and Elections.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near 8th Av., Depository State of New-York.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WM. A. MILES & Co.: Take notice that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and the regular annual election of its Directors will be held at the office of the Company, at 57 Chrystie St., in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1895, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and that the transfer books will be closed for the purpose of said election at the close of business on the 31st day December, 1894, and opened on the morning of Jan. 15, 1895.
JAS. W. TAYLOR, President.
Dec. 29, 1894.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, Jan. 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL MINING COMPANY,
99 John St.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE UNITED GLOBE MINES,
99 John St.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1895, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA BANK.
5th Av. and 42d St.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK,
485 and 487 8th Av.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking rooms, 485 and 487 8th Av., on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 A. M.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY
New-York, Dec. 30, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, 8th January, 1895, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
158 Broadway,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of the Broadway Insurance Co. will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1895.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE W. JONES, Secretary.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 62 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and twelve Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house Wednesday, January 9, 1895, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES B. STORY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAS. M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
An election for Directors of this bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
OLIVER F. BERRY, Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East 42d St.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., at the banking house, 287 Greenwich Street.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Savings Ban

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A Small Check for Bronson Howard.—Charles Frohman was under contract to produce Bronson Howard's new comedy at the Empire Theatre Jan. 14. This contract was made over a year ago, and when the time for fulfilling it came Mr. Frohman found that he had in "The Masqueraders" an attraction which would run profitably the entire season. To give up such a certainty, even for the production of a play by Mr. Howard, would have been a piece of pure business folly. Mr. Howard, however, was entitled to consideration on account of the royalties which it might be assumed his new play would yield him if the contract was kept. To harmonize these conflicting interests manager and playwright met in friendly conference, and the result was that Mr. Frohman gave Mr. Howard a check for $5,000 to release him from his obligation, and a new contract was made, under which the Howard play is to be reserved for the Empire Theatre, and is to be produced there next December. It is said that Mr. Howard has had numerous offers for his comedy, but he prefers to hold it for Mr. Frohman, under whose management all his successful plays since "Shenandoah" have been presented.

—A New Kilanyi Picture.—"Move On, Please," is the title of a new living picture designed by Thomas Nast, the caricaturist, and to be shown for the first time to-night at the Garden Theatre on the occasion of the one hundredth performance of "Little Christopher." The scene is Madison Square, and Policeman No. 1895, a jaunty little fellow, is issuing the command to No. 1894, a crippled and tattered old officer, who looks as if he had been before the Lexow committee, and would like to be placed on the retired list. Clocks in the form of a golden lyre will be the souvenirs at the Garden to-night.

—Mrs. Langtry's Tour.—The cancellation of Mrs. Langtry's engagement at the Harlem Opera House threatened until Saturday to force her and her company to remain idle this week. While the matinée was in progress at the Walnut Theatre, Philadelphia, however, Saturday afternoon, Manager Joseph Reynolds completed arrangements for buying off the attraction which was to have followed her at that house, and she will remain there this week. To-night she will produce for the first time an English adaptation by Sydney Grundy of Sardou's "Maison Neuve," which she calls "A House of Cards."

—Sybil Sanderson Sails.—Miss Sybil Sanderson, the young American prima donna, sailed from Havre Saturday on the steamship La Bourgogne, to join the operatic forces of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau at the Metropolitan Opera House. She is the last of the song birds to come from Europe this season. No date has yet been definitely fixed for her début at the Opera House, but orders for seats for that event have been steadily pouring in at the box office for some time, and Miss Sanderson will undoubtedly be greeted by one of the most brilliant audiences of the brilliant season.

—Paul Potter's "Trilby."—Manager A. M. Palmer has at last decided to have Virginia Harned play the part of Trilby in the dramatic version of Du Maurier's novel, which Paul M. Potter is making. His original intention was to cast E. J. Henley for Svengali, but that actor has accepted an engagement with "The Birth of Venus" company, and Mr. Palmer is now looking about for somebody to replace him.

—Mrs. Le Moyne's Readings.—Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne will begin her annual season of readings at the Lyceum Theatre Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 15, and continue it for five successive Tuesdays. Her selections will be from the works of Robert Browning, and for the first entertainment she will recite "Colombe's Birthday."

—Keene Lost His Voice.—Thomas W. Keene was unable to fill a two nights' engagement at Sacramento, Cal., Friday and Saturday, on account of the loss of his voice. He was unable to speak above a whisper, and is said to be a very sick man. He attributes his misfortune to overwork and a severe cold.

—Fell From the Stage Door.—Samuel Williams, one of the colored jockeys in "The Brooklyn Handicap," fell from the stage door of Naylor's Opera House, Terre Haute, Ind., Saturday night, at the close of the performance. He dropped fifty feet into an alley, and is probably fatally injured.

—Famous Gymnasts Coming.—The three Romas, the three European gymnasts who do an act known as the human horizontal bar, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday to fill an engagement at Proctor's Theatre, where they are to make their American début next week.

—Maxine Elliott at Daly's.—Maxine Elliott, who has just left Rose Coghlan's company, has been engaged by Augustin Daly, and joins the organization at once. Her first appearance at Daly's will be made Jan. 10 in the new play of Japanese life, "Heart of Ruby."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes are frequently made in these notices.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance (letters must be directed "per Advance");; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia");; at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 12 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at 3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Orizaba; at 4 PM for Prince Edward Island and Halifax, per steamship Andes, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Andes.")

TUESDAY.—At 8 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship H. Dumois, from New-Orleans; at 8 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY—At 5:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic");; at 6 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Pennland, via Antwerp (letters must be directed "per Pennland");; at 8 AM (supplementary for Europe, per steamship Newport, via New York, via Southampton; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Saratoga").

THURSDAY—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Ems, via Southampton and Bremen; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, Demerara, and Paramaribo, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Regulus (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus");; at 1 PM for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Anfuego.

SATURDAY—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore (letters must be directed "per Capua");; at 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne");, at 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius");; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Genoa, per steamship Normannia (letters must be directed "per Normannia");; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Jeremie, per steamship Alvena (letters for Jacmel and Aux-Cayes must be directed "per Alvena");; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba");; at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik (letters for other Venezuelan ports, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik");; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island (letters must be directed "per Island");; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam (letters must be directed "per Obdam");; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Maracaibo, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Caracas");; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Geo. W. Clyde.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 8 at 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 9 at 9:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 6 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti (from San Francisco) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain (pen until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1894.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, increasing cloudiness and local snows, westerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, threatening weather, northerly winds, becoming variable.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, local snows, cooler, southerly winds, becoming westerly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, snow, cooler, southerly winds becoming westerly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, local snow, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, snow, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, rain or snow, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. EASTERN FLORIDA, rain in northern portion, fair in southern portion, warmer, variable winds. ALABAMA, fair, preceded by rain or snow in the early morning, cooler, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, rain, decidedly colder, northerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, except local rain in southern portion, colder, decidedly colder in southern portion, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, colder in eastern, warmer in western portion, northerly winds, becoming southerly. ARKANSAS, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, local snows, colder, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, snow in eastern, fair in western portion, colder, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. ILLINOIS, fair, cooler in southern portion, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, local snows, colder, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. OHIO, local snows, colder, northwesterly winds. INDIANA, fair, colder in southern portion, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. LOWER MICHIGAN, local snows, colder, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southwesterly. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly. KANSAS, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. MONTANA, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

An area of high pressure covers the Rocky Mountain plateau and the Gulf and Middle Atlantic States, being highest in Colorado. The pressure is low in the St. Lawrence Valley and on the Pacific coast. The barometer has risen in New-England, the upper lake region, and generally in the Rocky Mountain region; it has fallen in the Gulf States and north of Dakota. The temperature has changed generally in New-England, the Atlantic States, and on the Gulf coast, also in the extreme northwest; it has fallen slightly in the Mississippi Valley. Light local snows have occurred in the St. Lawrence Valley and the lake regions. Rain or snow has fallen in the Gulf States and Tennessee. Light local snow will fall in the lower lake region. Snow is indicated for the Middle Atlantic States, and rain or snow for the Gulf States. Slightly lower temperature will prevail in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and it will be slightly warmer in the extreme Northwest.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Ems, Th., Jan. 3, 10 A.M.
Hohenzollern, Jn. 5, 6 A.M.
Elbe, Tue., Jan. 15, 9 A.M.
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 AM

Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.
Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia, Dec. 30, Alg., Nap., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A.M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A.M., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Str's.

North German Lloyd, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Hamburg-American Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M.
*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.

*These steamers have Passenger Elevators.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $60 and $40. Steerage from New-York: to British ports and Adriatic, $30; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria....Jan. 5, noon
Aurania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M.
Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P.M.

Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM.
Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A.M.

Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE,
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon, Sat., Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf, Sat., Jan. 12, 6 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent, Sat., Jan. 19, 10 AM

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip in all 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $110.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
FRENCH STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.

From New-York Feb 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar. (Tangier,) to New-York, &c. Duration of round trip two months.

Price of passage round trip, $500, $600, $700, and upward, according to accommodations.

For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
New-York, Jan. 2, 11 A.M. Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A.M.
New-York, Jan. 9, 11 A.M. Line for Antwerp.
Pennland, Jan. 2, 8 AM. Westernl'd, Jan. 9, 3 PM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Dec. 31
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Jan. 2
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Jan. 4
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, Contracting Agent, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A.W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N. Pier 35. N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Mondays & P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily:
For CHICAGO, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun.,) (5:00 P. M. Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A.M., daily, 1:30 P.M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 PM daily.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St. C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Lesbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect November 18, 1894.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland, 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M.; St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily. and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M. (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXPRESS, 3:20 P. M. daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. 9:00 A. M. daily. Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa and Richmond.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Ocean Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (Except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10 A. M., 2 (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices, 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, and Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Dec. 3, 1894,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Phillipsburg, Tottenville, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Hamburg, Williamsburg, and Pottsville, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Cape May, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 8:00, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets at Depot, Corner Broadway and Park Row, and 13 William Street.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $60 and $40. Steerage from New-York: to British ports and Adriatic, $30; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria....Jan. 5, noon
Aurania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M.
Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P.M.

Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM.
Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A.M.

Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE,
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon, Sat., Jan. 5, 6 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf, Sat., Jan. 12, 6 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent, Sat., Jan. 19, 10 AM

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip in all 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $110.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
FRENCH STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.

From New-York Feb 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar. (Tangier,) to New-York, &c. Duration of round trip two months.

Price of passage round trip, $500, $600, $700, and upward, according to accommodations.

For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
New-York, Jan. 2, 11 A.M. Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A.M.
New-York, Jan. 9, 11 A.M. Line for Antwerp.
Pennland, Jan. 2, 8 AM. Westernl'd, Jan. 9, 3 PM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Dec. 31
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Jan. 2
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Jan. 4
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, Contracting Agent, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A.W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N. Pier 35. N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Mondays & P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Lesbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect November 18, 1894.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland, 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M.; St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily. and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M. (3:20 Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXPRESS, 3:20 P. M. daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. 9:00 A. M. daily. Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa and Richmond.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and